# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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### NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

In the year 1846, the writer embarked in the Drug Business in the city of Philadelphia, and while thus engaged, made several experiments in regard to the most desirable mode of preparing Fluid Extracts. My efforts being successful—the articles being approved and used by the Medical Faculty—I was desirous of placing them before the public, but hesitated for some time before concluding to resort to newspaper advertising, knowing of the prejudices that existed in the minds of many against using advertised *Medicines*, but through the advice of friends and those who had used my preparations, this objection was overcome.

Commencing in a small way, after eighteen years' exertions the popularity of my articles has extended to all parts of the United States, and widely throughout Foreign countries—and this in the face of much opposition. Every means has been resorted to by unprincipled dealers since their merit and success have been known—such as advertising larger bottles at less price, censuring all other preparations, and even copying my advertisements—but I am happy to state that out of the many who have resorted to this, none have been successful.

The Science of Medicine, like the Doric column, stands *simple, pure, and majestic*, having *fact* for its basis, *induction* for its pillar, and *truth alone* for its capital.

I contend there is no business requiring these qualifications more, as medicines are brought in contact with Druggists everywhere. I am also aware that persons reason in this manner—that which may benefit one may be of no advantage to another. How mistaken the idea!

A Blood Purifier for one is a Blood Purifier for all.

A Diuretic for one, a Diuretic for all.

A Narcotic for one, a Narcotic for all.

A Purgative for one, a Purgative for all.

Just as much so as wholesome food for one is wholesome food for all, with no more difference than that some constitutions require more than others, and that persons in disease are given to despondency—expecting in a few days or weeks, and perhaps with a single bottle of medicine, to be restored to health, if not to youth and beauty. These persons rarely recover, lacking patience. They give nothing a fair trial, considering a few dollars extended for the benefit of their health a waste of money. These same persons may have been years in breaking down their constitutions, and probably expended thousands of dollars in dress and dissipation, and thought nothing of it. Such forget that GOOD HEALTH IS TRUE WEALTH.

With upwards of 30,000 recommendatory letters, and unsolicited certificates, I have never resorted to their publication.

I do not do this from the fact that they are *Standard Preparations* (not Patent Medicines), but open to the inspection of all. The ingredients *are not kept secret*, and are recommended only for those diseases and accompanying symptoms, for which their ingredients are every where recognized as *Standard Specifics*.

ADVERTISEMENT.

### THE KIDNEYS.

The kidneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the loin, surrounded by fat and consisting of three parts, viz.:—The Anterior, the Interior, and the Exterior.

The anterior absorbs. The interior consists of tissues or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine and convey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also, terminating in a single tube, and called the Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder.

The bladder is composed of various coverlams or tissues, divided into parts, viz.:—The Upper, the Lower, the Nervous, and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate without the ability, others urinate without the ability to retain. This frequently occurs in children.

To cure these affections we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect his bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

### Gout or Rheumatism.

Pain occurring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky concretions.

### THE GRAVEL.

The Gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys. These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain; it becomes feverish and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed and gravel ensues.

### DROPSY

Is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names according to the parts affected viz.:—When general y diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca; when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

### TREATMENT.

Helmbold's highly concentrated compound Extract Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism and gouty affections. Under this head we have arranged Dysuria or difficulty and pain in passing water, scanty secretion or small and frequent discharges of water, Strangury or stopping of water, Hematuria or bloody urine, Gout and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase of color or dark water. It was always highly recommended by the late Dr. Physic in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy exercise, by which the watery or calcareous depositions and all unnatural engagements, as well as pain and inflammation, are reduced, and is taken by

### MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN.

Directions for use and diet accompany.

SOLD AT

### HELMBOLD'S

### Drug and Chemical Warehouses,

No. 594 Broadway, New York,

AND

No. 104 S. Tenth St., Philadelphia, Pa.,

AND BY ALL DRUGGISTS.


## THIRD EDITION

## NORTH AND SOUTH.

### Union Sentiment in the Lately Rebellious States.

### Speech of Alexander H. Stephens Before the Georgia Legislature.

### Review of the Political Situation.

### Sensible and Timely Advice to the People of the South.

### What is Necessary to the Complete Restoration of the Union.

### Georgia Accepts the Issues of the War in Good Faith.

### Ante-War Issues to be Forever Buried Out of Sight.

### The Extinction of Slavery Accepted as an Irrevocable Fact.

### Equitable and Immediate Legislation Urged on Behalf of the Freedmen.

### Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The Legislature of Georgia, some weeks ago, elected Alexander H. Stephens, late Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy, to represent them in the United States Senate. Mr. Stephens peremptorily declined, believing his prominent connection with the Davis Rebellion to be an insuperable objection to his presence at Washington as a Senator. At the same time the Legislature invited him to make a formal public address before them upon political topics. He consented, and Washington's birthday was selected as the time.

#### Mr. Stephens' Speech.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., February 23.—*Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives*:—I appear before you in answer to your call. This call, coming in the imposing form it does, and under the circumstances it does, requires a response from me. You have assigned to me a very high and very honorable and responsible position. This position you know I did not seek. Most willingly would I have avoided it, and nothing but an extraordinary sense of duty could have induced me to yield my own disinclinations and aversions to your wishes and judgment in the matter.

For this unusual manifestation of esteem and confidence I return my profound acknowledgments of gratitude. Of one thing only can I give you any assurance, and that is, if I shall be permitted to discharge the trusts thereby imposed, they will be discharged with a singleness of purpose to the public good. The great object with me now is to see restoration, if possible, of peace, prosperity, and constitutional liberty in this once happy but now disturbed, agitated, and distracted country. To this end all my energies and efforts, to the extent of their powers, will be devoted.

You ask my views on the existing state of affairs, our duties at the present, and the prospects of the future. This is a task from which, under other circumstances, I might very well shrink. He who ventures to speak and to give counsel and advice in times of peril and disaster assumes no enviable position. Far be that rashness from me which sometimes prompts the forward to rush in where angels might fear to tread. In responding therefore briefly to your inquiries, I feel, I trust, the full weight and magnitude of the subject. It involves the welfare of millions now living, and that of many more millions who are to come after. I am also fully impressed with the consciousness of the inconceivably small effect of what I shall say upon the momentous results involved in the subject itself.

It is with these feelings I offer my mite of counsel at your request, and in the outset of the undertaking, limited as it is intended to be to a few general ideas only. Well may I imitate an illustrious example, invoking aid from on high that I may say nothing on this occasion which may compromise the rights, the dignity, or the best interests of my country. I mean specially the rights, honor, dignity, and best interests of the people of Georgia. With their sufferings, their losses, their misfortunes, their bereavements, and their present utter prostration, my heart is in deepest sympathy. We have reached that point in our affairs in which the great question before us is to be, or not to be; if to be, how?

Hope, ever springing in the human breast, prompts, even under the greatest calamities and adversities, never to despair. Adversity is a severe school, a terrible crucible, both for individuals and communities. We are now in this school, this crucible, and should bear in mind that it is never negative in its action, it is always positive, it is ever decided in effects, one way or the other. It either makes better or worse, either brings out unknown vices, or arouses dormant virtues. In morals its tendency is to make saints or reprobates; in politics, to make heroes or desperadoes. The first indication of its working good, to which hope looks anxiously, is the manifestation of a full consciousness of its nature and extent, and the most promising grounds of hope for possible good from our present troubles, or of things with us getting better instead of worse, is the evident general realization on the part of our people of their present situation, of the evils now upon them, and of the greater ones still impending. It is not my purpose to exaggerate. If I could, that would be useless, for to lessen or extenuate them would be more than useless. All fully understand and realize them. They feel them. It is well they do. Can the evils upon us, the absence of law, the want of protection and security of person and property be removed, and can those greater ones which threaten our very political existence be averted? These are the questions. It is true we have not control of all the remedies. Even if these questions could be satisfactorily answered, our fortunes and destiny are not entirely in our own hands.

Yet there are some things which we may, and can, and ought, in my judgment, to do, from which no harm can come, and from which some good may follow in bettering our present condition as States and communities, as well as individuals. When they have done the best they can, in view of surrounding circumstances, with all the lights they have before them, let results be what they may, they can at least enjoy the consolation—the no small recompense—that they have performed their duty, and have a conscience void of offense before God and man. This, if no more valuable result, will I trust, attend the doing of what I propose. The first great duty, then, I would enjoin at this time, is the exercise of the simple, though difficult and trying, but nevertheless indispensable quality of patience. Patience requires of those affected to bear, to suffer with fortitude, whatever ills may befall them. This is often the case, and especially is it with us now essential for their ultimate removal by any instrumentalities whatever. We are in the condition of a man with a dislocated limb or a broken leg, and a very bad compound fracture too, at that. How it was broke should not be with him a question of so much importance as how it can be restored to health, vigor, and strength.

Time requires of him, as the highest duty to himself, to wait quietly and patiently in splints and bandages until nature resumes her active powers, until the vital functions perform their office. The knitting of the bones and the granulation of the flesh require time. Perfect quiet and repose, even under the severest pain, is necessary; it will not do to make too great haste to get well; an attempt to walk too soon will only make the matter worse. We must, or ought now, therefore, in a similar manner, to discipline ourselves to the same or like degree of patience. I know the anxiety and restlessness of the popular limb to be fully on our feet, again to walk abroad as we once did, to enjoy once more the free outdoor air of heaven, with the perfect use of all our limbs.

I know how trying it is to be denied representation in Congress while we are paying our proportion of the taxes; how annoying it is to be even partially under military rule, and how injurious it is to the general interest of the business of the country to be without post offices and mail communications, to say nothing of divers other matters on the long list of our present inconveniences and privations. All these, however, we must patiently bear and endure for a season. With quiet and repose we may get well, may set once more on our feet again. One thing is certain, that bad humor, ill temper, exhibitated either in restlessness or grumbling, will not hasten it. Next to this, another great duty we owe to ourselves is the exercise of a liberal spirit of forbearance among ourselves.

The first step towards local or general harmony is the banishment from our breasts of every feeling and sentiment calculated to stir the discords of the past. Nothing could be more injurious or mischievous to the future of this country than the agitation at present of questions that divided the people anterior to or during the existence of the late war. On no occasion, and especially in the bestowment of office, ought such differences of opinion in the past ever to be mentioned either for or against any one otherwise entitled to confidence. These ideas or sentiments of other times and circumstances are not the germs from which hopeful organizations can now arise. Let all differences of opinions touching errors or supposed errors of the head or heart on the part of any in the past, growing out of those matters, be at once in the deep ocean of oblivion forever buried.

Let there be no crimination or recrimination on account or acts of other days—no canvassing of past conduct or motives. Great disasters are upon us and upon the whole country, and without inquiry how these originated, at whose door the fault should be laid, let us now, as common sharers of common misfortunes, on all occasions consult as to the best means, under the circumstances, as we find them, to secure the best ends towards future amelioration. Good government is what we want. This should be the leading desire and the controlling object with all, and I need not assure you, if this can be obtained, that our desolated fields, our barns, our villages and cities, now in ruins, will soon, like the Phœnix, rise again from their ashes, and all our waste places will again, at no distant day, blossom as the rose.

This view should also be borne in mind, that whatever differences of opinion existed before the late fury of the war, they sprung mainly from differences as to the best man to be used and the best line of policy to be pursued to secure the great controlling object of all, which was good government. Whatever may be said of the loyalty or disloyalty of any in the late most lamentable conflict of arms, I think I may venture safely to say that there was, on the part of the great mass of the people of Georgia, and of the entire South, no disloyalty to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, so that system of representative government of delegated and limited powers, that establishment in a new phase on this continent of all the essentials of England's Magna Charta, for the protection and security of life, liberty, and property, with the additional recognition of the principle, as a fundamental truth, that all political power resides in the people.

With us it was simply a question as to where our allegiance was due in the maintenance of these principles; which authority was paramount on the last resort, State or Federal. As for myself, I can affirm that no sentiment of disloyalty to these great principles of self-government recognized and embodied in the Constitution of the United States, ever beat or throbbed in breast or heart of mine. To their maintenance my whole soul was ever enlisted, and to this end my whole life has heretofore been devoted, and will continue to be the rest of my days, God willing. In devotion to these principles I yield to no man living. This much I can say for myself. May I not say the same for you and for the great mass of the people of Georgia, and for the great mass of the people of the entire South? Whatever differences existed among us arise from differences as to the best and surest means of securing the great end which was the object of all.

It was with this view and this purpose that secession was tried. That has failed. Instead of bettering our condition, instead of establishing our liberty upon a surer foundation, we have, in the war that ensued, come well nigh losing the whole of the rich inheritance with which we set out. This is one of the sad realizations of the present. In this, too, we are but illustrating the teachings of history. Wars, and civil wars especially, always menace liberty—they seldom advance it, while they usually end in its entire overthrow and destruction. Ours stopped just short of such a catastrophe. Our only alternative is now either to give up all hopes of constitutional liberty, or retrace our steps, and to look for its vindication and maintenance in the forums of reason and justice, instead of on the arena of arms, in the courts and halls of legislation, instead of on the fields of battle. I am frank and candid in setting you right here. Our surest hopes, in my judgment, of these ends are in the restoration policy of the President of the United States. I have little hope for liberty, little hope for the success of the great American experiment of self-government, but in the success of the present efforts for the restoration of the States to their former practical relations in a common Government under the Constitution of the United States. We are without an encouraging smile on this line in the history of the mother country, in the history of our ancestors, from whom we derived, in great measure, the principles to which we are so much devoted.

The truest friends of liberty in England, once, in 1642, abandoned the forum of reason and appealed, as we did, to the sword, as the surest means, in their judgment, of advancing their cause. This was after they had made great progress under the lead of Coke, Hampden, Falkland, and others, in the advancement of liberal principles; many usurpations had been checked, many of the prerogatives of the Crown had been curtailed; the petition of right had been sanctioned, ship money had been abandoned, courts-martial had been done away with, habeas corpus had been re-established, high Courts of Commission and Star Chamber had been abolished. Many other great abuses of power had been corrected, and other reforms established. But, not satisfied with these, and not satisfied with the peaceful working of reason to go on in its natural sphere, the denial of the sovereignty of the Crown was pressed by the too ardent reformers upon Charles I. All else he had yielded; this he would not.

The sword was appealed to to settle the question. A civil war was the result. Great courage and valor were displayed on both sides. Men of eminent virtue and patriotism fell in the sanguinary and fratricical conflict. The King was deposed and executed. A Commonwealth was proclaimed. But the end was the reduction of the people of England to a worse state of oppression than they had been in for centuries. They retraced their steps after nearly twenty years of exhaustion and blood, and the loss of the greater portion of the liberties enjoyed by them before. The restoration came. Charles II ascended the throne, as unlimited a monarch as ever ruled the empire. Not a pledge was asked or a guarantee given, touching the concessions of the royal prerogatives that had been exacted and obtained from his father. The true friends of liberty, of reform and of progress in government had become convinced that these were the offspring of peace and of enlightened reason, and not of passion nor of arms. The House of Commons and the House of Lords were henceforth the theatres of their operations, and not the fields of Newberry or Marston Moor. The result was that in less than thirty years all their ancient rights and privileges, which had been lost in the civil war, with new securities, were re-established in the ever-memorable settlement of 1688, which, for all practical purposes, may be looked upon as a bloodless revolution.

Since that time England has made still further and more signal strides in reform and progress, but not one of these has been effected by resort to arms. Catholic emancipation was carried in Parliament after years of argument, against most persistent opposition. Reason and justice ultimately prevailed. So with the removal of the disability of the Jews; so with the overthrow of the rotten borough system; so with the extension of franchise; so with the corn laws and restrictions on commerce, opening the way to the establishment of the principles of free trade; and so with all the other great reforms by Parliament which have so distinguished English history for the last half century. May we not indulge in hope, even in the alternative before us, from the great example of restoration, if we but do as the best friends of liberty there did?

This is my hope, my daily hope. It is founded on the virtue, intelligence, and patriotism of the American people. I have not lost my faith in the people, or in their capacity for self-government. But for these great essential qualities of human nature to be brought into action and efficient exercise for the fulfillment of their patriotic hopes, it is essential that the passion of the day should subside, that the causes of these passions should not now be discussed, that the late strife should not be stirred. Man, by nature, is ever prone to scan closely the errors and defects of his fellow-man, ever ready to rail at the mote in his brother's eye without considering the beam that is in his own. This should not be. We all have our motes our beams.

But, to proceed. Another one of our present duties is this: We should accept the issues of the war, and abide by them in good faith. This, I am fully persuaded, it is your purpose to do, as well as that of your constituents. The people of Georgia have in convention revoked her ordinance of 1861, which was intended to sever her from the compact of union of 1787. The Constitution of the United States has been reordained as the organic law of our land. Whatever differences of opinion heretofore existed as to where our allegiance was due during the late state of things, none for any practical purpose can exist now.

Whether Georgia, by the action of her Convention of 1861, was ever rightfully out of the Union or not, there can be no question that she is now in, so far as depends upon her will, and I deem the whole United States, therefore, is now without question our country, to be cherished and defended as such by all our hearts and by all our arms. The Constitution of the United States, and the treaties and laws made in pursuance thereof, are now acknowledged to be the paramount law in this whole country. Whatever, therefore, is true to these principles is now recognized as loyal, as far as that term has any legitimate use or force under our institutions. This is the only kind of loyalty, and the only test of loyalty that the Constitution itself requires. In any other view, everything pertaining to restoration, so far as regards the great body of the people, in at least eleven States of the Union, is but making a promise to the ear to be broken to the hope. All therefore who accept the issue of the war in good faith, and come up to the test required by the Constitution, are now loyal, however they may have heretofore been. But with this change comes a new order of things. One of the results of the war is a total change in our whole internal policy. Our former social fabric has been entirely subverted. Like those convulsions in nature which break up old incrustations, the war has wrought a new epoch in our political existence. Old things have passed away, and all things among us in this respect are new.

The relation heretofore, under our old system, between the African and European races no longer exists. Slavery, as it was called, or the status of the black race—their subordination to the whites, upon which all our institutions rested—is abolished forever, not only in Georgia, but throughout the limits of the United States. This change should be received and accepted as an irrevocable fact. It is a bootless question now to discuss whether the new system is better for both races than the old one was or not. That may be proper later for the philosophic and philanthropic historian of some future time to inquire into, after the new system shall have been fully and fairly tried.

All chances of systems, or proposed reforms, are but experiments of problems to be solved. Our system of self-government was but an experiment at first. Perhaps, as a problem, it is not solved. Our present duty in regard to this subject is not with the past or the future. It is with the present. The wisest and best of men err in their judgment as to the probable working of any new system. Let us, therefore, give this one a fair and just trial, without prejudice, and with that earnestness of purpose which always looks hopefully to success.

It is an *ethnological* problem, on the solution of which depends not only the best interests of both races, but, it may be, the existence of one or the other, if not both. This duty of giving this new system a fair and just trial will require of you, as legislators of the land, great changes in our former laws in regard to this large class of population. Wise and humane provisions should be made for them. It is not for me to go into detail. Suffice it to say, on this occasion, that ample and full protection should be secured to them so that they may start equal before the law in the possession and enjoyment of all rights of personal liberty and property.

Many considerations claim this at your hands. Among these may be stated their fidelity in times past. They cultivated your fields, ministered to your personal wants and comforts, nursed and reared your children, and even in the hour of danger and peril they were, in the main, true to you and yours. To them we owe a debt of gratitude as well as acts of kindness. This should also be done because they are poor, untutored, uninformed, many of them helpless, liable to be imposed upon, and need it. Legislation should ever look to the protection of the weak against the strong. Whatever may be said of the equality of races, or their natural capacity to become equal, we can doubt that at this time this race among us is not equal to the Caucasian.

This inequality does not lessen the moral obligations on the part of the superior to the inferior. It rather increases them. From him who has much more is required than from him who has little. The present generation of them, it is true, is far above their savage progenitors, who were at first introduced into this country, in general intelligence, virtue, and moral culture. This shows capacity for improvement; but in all the higher characteristics of mental development they are still very far below the European type. What further advancement they may make, or to what standard they may attain under a different system of laws, every way suitable and wisely applicable to their changed condition, time alone can disclose.

I speak of them as we now know them to be, having no longer the possession of a master or a legal guardian. They now need all the protection which the shield of the law can give, but above all this protection should be secured because it is right and just that it should be upon general principles. All Governments, in their organic structure, as well as in their administration, should have this leading object in view. The good of the governed, protection and security to all under its jurisdiction, should be the chief end of every Government. It is a melancholy truth that while this should be the chief end of all Governments, most of them are used only as instruments of power for the aggrandizement of a few at the expense of, and for the oppression of, the many.

Such are not our ideas of government, never have been, and never should be. Governments according to our ideas should look to the good of the whole, and not a part only. The greatest good to the greatest number is a favorite dogma with some. Some so defended our old system, but you know this was never my doctrine. The greatest good to all without detriment or injury to any is the true rule. Those governments only are founded upon correct principles of reason and justice which look to the greatest attainable advancement, improvement and progress, physically, intellectually, and morally, of all classes and conditions within their rightful jurisdiction.

If our old system, while it lasted, and repeat it now that it is no more in legislation, therefore the new system should look to the best interests of all classes—their protection, security, and improvement, physically, intellectually, and morally. All obstacles, if there be any, should be removed, which can possibly hinder or retard the blacks to the extent of their capacity. All proper aid should be given to their own efforts. Channels of education should be opened up to them; schools and the usual means of moral and intellectual training should be encouraged among them. This will dictate not only of what is right, proper, and just in itself, but it is also the promptings of the highest consideration of interest.

It is difficult to conceive a greater evil or curse than could befall our country, stricken and distressed as it now is, for so large a portion of its population as this class will quite probably constitute amongst us hereafter, to be reared in ignorance, depravity, and vice. In view of such a state of things, well might the President even now look abandonment. Let us not, however, indulge in such a future, nor let us without effort. The system cannot be worked. Let us not stand still hesitatingly, asking can there any good thing come out of Nazareth? But let us rather say, as Gamaliel did, if this council or this work be of men it will come to nought, if it be of God, we cannot overthrow it.

The questions of the age are social problems. With these we have heretofore had but little to do. The emancipation of the blacks was ever considered by me with much interest. Looking at the best interests of all the pecuniary aspects of it—the considerations of labor and capital, in a political, economical view, sink into insignificance in comparison with this; the problem, one of the results of war, is now upon us, presenting one of the most perplexing questions of the sort that any people ever had to deal with.

Let our counsels be governed by wisdom, our measures by moderation, and our principles by justice. So much for what I have to say on this occasion touching our present duties on this absorbing subject, and some of our duties in reference to a restoration of peace and order, without which all must, sooner or later, enter into confusion and anarchy and despotism. I have, as I said I should, only glanced at some general ideas now as to the future prospect before us on this branch of the subject. I can add but little. You can form an idea of my views of that from what has already been said.

Would that I could say something cheerful, but that candor which has marked all that I have said compels me to say that to me the future is far from being bright. Nay, it is dark and impenetrable; thick gloom curtains and closes in the horizon all around us. This much I can say, my only hope is in the peaceful re-establishment of good government, and its peaceful maintenance afterwards, and further, the most hopeful prospect of this age now is the restoration of the old Union, and with it the speedy return of fraternal feeling throughout its length and breadth. These results depend upon the people themselves upon the people of the North quite as much as the South, upon their virtue, intelligence and patriotism, but for this I should have long since despaired; dark and gloomy as the present hour is I do not yet despair of free institutions; let the virtue, intelligence, and patriotism of the people throughout the whole country be properly appealed to, aroused, and brought into action, and all may yet be well. The masses everywhere are alike equally interested in the great object. Let old issues, old questions, old differences, and old feuds be regarded as fossils of another epoch. They belong to what will hereafter be considered the saturian period of our history. Great views and living questions are before.

Let it not be said of us in this day, not yet passed, of our country's trial and agony, that there was a party for Cæsar, and a party for Pompey, and a party for Brutus, but no party for Rome, but all patriots by whatever distinction heretofore styled, rally in all elections. Everywhere to the support of him, be he whom he may, who bears the standard with Constitution emblazoned on its folds. President Johnson is now, in my Judgment, the chief great standard-bearer of these principles, and in his efforts at restoration should receive the cordial support of every well-wisher of his country.

In this consists really my only hopes. Should he be sustained, and the Government be restored to its former functions, all the States brought back to their practical relations under the Constitution, our situation will be greatly changed from what it was before. A radical and fundamental change, as has been stated, has been in that organic law. We shall have lost what was known as our peculiar institution which so entered twined with the whole framework of our State body politic. We shall have lost nearly half the accumulated capital of a century, but shall have still left the essentials of free Government contained and embodied in the old Constitution untouched and unimpaired, as they came from the hands of our fathers. With these, even if we had to begin entirely anew, the prospect before us would be much more encouraging than the prospect before them when they fled from the oppressions of the Old World, and sought shelter and homes in this then wilderness land. The liberties we begin with they had to achieve. With the same energies and virtues they displayed we have much more to cheer us than they had. With a climate unrivalled in salubrity, with a soil unsurpassed in fertility, and with products unequalled in value in the markets of the world, to say nothing of mineral resources, we shall have much still to wed us to the good old land, with good Government—the matrix from which alone springs all great human achievements—we shall lack nothing but our own proper exertions, not only to recover our former prosperity, but to attain a much higher degree of development than has ever before characterized a great, free, and happy people. At least I know of no land the sun shines on that offers better prospects under these contingencies. The old Union was based on the assumption that it was for the best interests of the people of the United States to be united as they were, each State faithfully performing to the people of other States all their obligations under a common compact. I always said that this assumption was founded on a broad, correct, and statesmanlike principles.

I think so yet. It was only when it seemed to be impossible further to maintain it without hazarding greater evils than would perhaps attend a separation, that I yielded my assent, in obedience to the voice of Georgia, to try the experiment just resulting so disastrously to us. Indeed, during the whole lamentable conflict it was my opinion that however the pending strife might terminate, so far as the appeal to the sword was concerned, after a while, when the passions and excitements of the day should pass away, an adjustment or arrangement would be made upon constitutional principles, upon a general basis of reciprocal advantage and mutual convenience, on which the Union was first established.

My earnest desire, however, throughout all, was, whatever might be done might be peacefully done; might be the result of calm, dispassionate, and enlightened reason, looking to the permanent interest and welfare of all. And now, after the severe chastisement of war, if the general sense of the whole country shall come back to the acknowledgment of the original assumption that it is for the best interests of all the States to be so united, as I trust it will, the States still being distinct as the billows, but one as the sea, I can perceive no reason why—under such restoration—we, as a whole, with peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations, and entangling alliances with none, may not enter upon a new career, exacting increased wonder in the old world by the grander achievements hereafter to be made than any heretofore attained, by the peaceful and harmonious workings of our American institutions of self-government. All this is possible, if the hearts of the people be right. It is my earnest wish to see it. Fondly would I indulge my fancy in gazing on such a picture of the future. With what rapture may we not suppose the spirits of our fathers would hail its opening scenes from their mansion above! Such are my hopes, resting on such contingencies; but if, instead of this, the passions of the day shall continue to bear away, and prejudice shall rule the hour, if a conflict of races shall arise, if ambition shall turn the scale; if the sword shall be thrown into the balance against patriotism; if the embers of the late war shall be kept aglow until, with new fuel, they shall flame again, then our present gloom is but the shadow, the penumbra of that deeper and darker eclipse which is to totally obscure this hemisphere, and blight forever the anxious anticipations and expectations of mankind. Then, hereafter, by some bard it may be sung:—

The star of hope shines brightly in the West;
The hope of liberty the last, the best;
That, too, has set upon her darkened shore.
And hope and freedom light the earth no more.

May we not all on this occasion, on this anniversary of the birthday of Washington, join in a fervent prayer to Heaven that the Great Ruler of events may avert from this land such a fall, such a fate, and such a requiem! (Great applause.)—*New York Times.*

#### From Georgia.

MILLEDGEVILLE, February 23.—The Legislature has passed a resolution cordially endorsing the address of Mr. Stephens delivered yesterday, and orders it put on the journals of both Houses.

The Finance Committee appointed by the Convention, after a session of fifty-four days, and hearing sworn testimony, report that there is no evidence of fraud or corruption, or of the improper use of the public money by any State official, from Governor Brown down to the lowest official agents, and report a full and complete acquittal of the late State administration of every charge made against it.

## FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

#### The President's Veto and Speech.

BALTIMORE, February 24.—The Baltimore City Council laid on the table to-day a resolution endorsing President Johnson's veto. The Baltimore *American* to-day disapproves the President's speech of the 22d, and says it was delivered to an audience made up mostly of Copperheads and returned Rebels, whose applause was to be expected.

—Mme. Demorest is preparing a case of American fashion patterns and designs for exhibition at the coming exposition in Paris. The competition of an American lady with French "artists" for excellence in fashions will be quite a novelty.

## CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, February 24.

The Senate is not in session to-day.

#### House of Representatives.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the President's message.

Mr. T. A. Plants (Ohio) took the floor, contending that slavery was the cause of the war.

## THE VETO AND THE SPEECH.

#### Feeling in the South About the Message—Conservative Republican View of the President's Speech.

Our Southern exchanges are filled with laudations of the President's recent action. As a type of these we reproduce the following leader from the Petersburg (Va.) *Index*. It is probably from the pen of Roger A. Pryor:—

In vetoing the Freedmen's bill, Andrew Johnson has done the bravest deed in American history.

The student of our political annals will at once contrast it in his mind with the two great vetoes of the Bank bills—the only acts of Executive conduct in our history which even approach it in genuine courage—the veto by Jackson on the 10th of July, 1832, and that by Tyler on the 9th of September, 1841. A moment's consideration will show that there is no comparison in the courage of the respective acts. Not to speak of the fiercer passions of this hour, of the revolutionary tendencies of legislation, of the combination of religion and revenge, of philanthropy and fanaticism, of holiness and hate, which fight under the same banner of negro worship to carry the measure known as the Freedmen's Bureau bill, there are two circumstances which conspicuously distinguish President Johnson's position, and attest its unexampled gallantry.

The first is *the numbers against him*. The Bank bill that Jackson vetoed was passed in the House of Representatives by 106 to 84, and the Senate by 26 to 23. That which Tyler vetoed passed the House by 125 to 94, and the Senate by 27 to 22. It required, nevertheless, all a Jackson's firmness and a Tyler's conscientiousness to brave a representative majority of 22 in a vote of 190 in one case, and a majority of 31 in a vote of 219 in the other.

Andrew Johnson has vetoed a bill about which the passions of this people are tenfold more excited, although the representative vote was one hundred and thirty-six to thirty-three.

In Jackson's case the majority was but one-ninth of the whole vote—in Tyler's one-seventh. In Johnson's the majority is five-eighths of the whole vote. He dares a vote, not of two-thirds, but of *four-fifths* against him.

Let it never be forgotten that he is perilling this day, not only his party existence, *but his life*, to shield from a monstrous iniquity the Southern people, in a forum where no kindred voice is raised to defend us. And this suggests the second great point of superiority in the courage of this act.

Andrew Johnson *is risking an impeachment*. The Jacobins have abundant power and abundant will to remove him from his office by an impeachment, and they have already threatened it.

Thank God! the breach is at last made fully, fairly, *officially*. How it will end no mortal eye sees; but when the Southern people forget the heroic man who thus "keeps the bridge" in their defense, may their right hand forget its cunning and their tongue cleave to the roof of their mouth.

P. S.—Since writing the above the telegraph brings us the welcome news that the patriotic and noble stand of the President has not been, as we feared it would be, fruitless. The Jacobins in the Senate have not been strong enough to overcome the President's veto. Perhaps the tide is at its flood, and the persecutions and proscriptions of Stevens and Sumner and Botts are at last to be brought to an end.

#### The Speech.

The following article is from the New York *Evening Post* of yesterday. Mr. William Cullen Bryant, the editor of the *Post*, was one of the vice-presidents of the meeting held in New York to sustain the President, and the *Post* is numbered among the ablest Republican newspapers of the conservative bent:—

When Mr. Seward rose last night in Cooper Institute to defend the President, he did not know how greatly the President had just offended. In the angular, and in some respects unfortunate, speech which Mr Johnson made yesterday afternoon in the White House grounds he struck right and left, and in his zeal to parry attacks which have unnecessarily irritated him, his friends and foes indiscriminately, and even gave himself one or two knocks which will cause him, if we are not mistaken, more suffering than the worst blows of those whom he chooses to think his enemies.

It is a matter for regret that Mr. Johnson should so far allow his resentment to get the better of his judgment, as to forget, what Mr. Seward very truly observed last night, and what all judicious men in Congress and in the country constantly bear in mind, that the difference between the President and certain leading Republicans is a question of methods for obtaining the same end, and not one of different ends. It is no excuse for the President that those whom he singled out by name, for personal vituperation, had already offended against him in a similar manner. When Mr. Sumner, recently, spoke in the Senate of the President's policy as "whitewashing," he only shocked the country's sense of propriety thereby, and felt himself obliged, as quickly as possible to explain, and apologize for his rudeness; when Mr Stevens in the House used that foolish phrase about a British king losing his head, which appears to have so greatly and needlessly irritated Mr. Johnson, the whole country exclaimed against it as an indecency, and even Mr. Stevens must have felt that he had greatly injured his own cause by such words.

But the same sentiment of propriety and respect which was shocked by the intemperate words of Messrs. Sumner and Stevens is still more outraged by the uncalled-for and offensive retort of Mr. Johnson. We are not of those who hold it improper for the President to speak to the people; we were not offended at Mr. Lincoln's speeches, and shall not find fault with Mr Johnson if he is moved to announce or defend his policy in a speech. But the President of the United States ought not to descend into the pit; and instead of calling names and indulging in personalities, he would have done well to imitate the noble patience with which Abraham Lincoln bore far bitterer gibes, far rader attacks, from the same men.

For the shocking and unseemly imputation Mr. Johnson chose to bring against Messrs. Stevens, Sumner and others opposed to his policy, that "their intention was to incite assassination," we trust that he will make haste to apologize, not merely to them, but to the country, which he has most grievously insulted. Such words as he uttered on that head would not be tolerated in the basest stump speech. They are too ill judged and impulsive for us to think or write patiently about them; and we count it no slight misfortune for the nation that its chief magistrate should have spoken in this style.

We do not think the President would himself care to have the political sentiments of his yesterday's speech discussed. It will form no part of his record, for he must already wish that it had never been spoken. He said nothing new, nothing which he has not before declared. No one—not even Mr. Stevens—has doubted his desire to do right, as he saw the right. And we prefer, in discussing his policy, to take for its exponents his previous speeches and messages, in which he has talked more plainly and temperately, and displayed more completely his ideas and purposes on all parts of the question of reconstruction. Standing upon those expressions of himself, he occupied a strong position, to which the whole country was rapidly rallying; while such a petulant outbreak as that of yesterday can only repel sympathy and support.

—A couple who were engaged fifty-five years ago had a falling out, and the young man subsequently married and lost three wives, while the lady married and lived with her husband fifty-three years, raising a large family. The original couple revived their first love, were married, and are now living happily at Lynn, Susquehanna county, in this State.

## LITERATURE.

THE LIFE OF ROBERT OWEN. Philadelphia: Ashmead & Evans, No. 724 Chesnut street. 1866.

Few biographies can be so warmly commended to general popular favor as the work announced above, and which has been thrown into the book market during the past week. It is what it professes to be, in the truest sense of the title. most biographies are indiscriminate eulogies, and many rise no higher than the unqualified, fulsome panegyric. This is a Life; and it seems to be strictly true to life, to its virtues and to its faults. A faithful biographer should be both. Sculptors and painters may immortalize the bad as well as the good qualities of subjects—the vice of Cleopatra, or the virtue of Elizabeth of Hungary; the bloody Mary, or Lady Jane Gray. The highest merit of art is fidelity; so the chief merit of biography is truthfulness. A biographer, whatever his partialities, must be faithful to the life of his subject and faithful to the demands of pure morality. In the work before us we have a good illustration of such fidelity. This, indeed, constitutes one of its many attractions.

Robert Owen, the subject of the work, was undoubtedly one of the most notable men of his generation. He was naturally endowed with every remarkable talent. Those talents he improved by assiduous and commendable self-culture; such culture as is made possible by the learning and labors of diligent scholars, who rarely get credit for being what all truly great men are—self-made men. To these intellectual qualities he added an unquenchable ardor of temperament, if not a glowing warmth of heart, kindled and kept alive by enthusiastic humanitarian benevolence, or a refined, indomitable ambition, or an incongruous, yet inseparable mixture of both. Under the pressure of such stimulants he prosecuted business with untiring energy; and, after amassing a handsome competence for private comfort, devoted the surplus gains with lavish prodigality to the execution of favorite schemes of *universal social and moral reform.*

Thenceforth his life was wholly absorbed in the prosecution of these schemes, in efforts to commend them to others, and to secure influential aid in their general adoption. To describe these schemes, therefore, to analyze the principles on which they rested, to show their excellence or their defects, to follow up and report the various experiments made with them, and point out the causes which wrought the utter failure of those experiments in New Lanark, in Harmony, and in other places, was the biographer's proper work. And, as already intimated, he has very faithfully, yet kindly, performed the duty. His sympathies for the poor, neglected, and often oppressed laboring classes are manifestly as warm and sincere as those of Mr. Owen. He exhibits, also, as keen a discernment of existing social evils, and as benevolent a desire to have those evils alleviated. But, on the other hand, his judgment is not warped by those prejudices which controlled and distorted the opinions and schemes of the New Lanark socialist.

To all socialists, therefore, and to such as are disposed to look with some favor upon modern Fourierism, humanitarianism, or spiritualism; to all *progressive reform associations* and friends of radical agrarian movements; this book may be safely and warmly commended. They would find it a most interesting and profitable book, written in a style which makes the perusal of it like gliding along a smooth, swift current. The publishers, too, have produced the book in the best style of their art, and have made it, in every material respect, a volume of which the American press may be proud.

It is desirable that a cheaper form might be published, which would place the work within the easy reach of those who have but few dimes to spare for literary investments. We hope the publishers will find themselves encouraged to issue such an edition.

## THE NEW YORK PRESS.

### Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon the Most Important Topics of the Hour.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

### Industrial Prospects of the South.

*From the Times.*

If the newspapers reflect faithfully the condition of affairs in the South, the process of recuperation is going on steadily and surely. Even those journals which have from the first refused to believe in the possibility of cultivating cotton without negro labor—slave labor at that—not only confess that white labor may be made available, but that the "demoralized" slaves themselves are inclined to return to work with a will since they are satisfied that their freedom is a reality.

From the Southwest the reports are particularly encouraging. In Texas labor was perhaps less disorganized than in any of the Cotton States, and for this very reason the transition to the new *status* was in some respects more difficult. The planters had not experienced so fully the sufferings of war, and therefore found it harder to make up their minds to the final sacrifice which was submitted to elsewhere as a sheer necessity; but under the judicious management of General Gregory the crisis has been met and safely passed. A letter from our special correspondent, published a day or two since, made some interesting statements upon this point, which the Texas journals fully sustain. Letters from the interior of the State, published in the Houston and Galveston papers, give positive proof that everywhere the planters are accomplishing far more than they had anticipated under the new system.

The negroes are working more cheerfully than ever before, and those planters whose foolish prejudices led them to refuse to have anything to do with their emancipated slaves, have fortunately succeeded, to a great extent, in securing white labor from the immigrants who have been moving down from Missouri, from Arkansas, and from the eastward Southern States. All through the fertile Brazos Valley new lands are being opened, for nearly every acre of old land is under cultivation, and cotton is being planted on a larger scale than ever before. In fact, such a breadth of land has been given to the staple that fears are expressed in some quarters lest the corn planted may not produce a sufficient supply for immediate wants.

The same hopeful story is told of the Southwestern Cotton States east of the Mississippi. The New Orleans *Price Current*, which was recognized before the war as *the* authority upon the cotton question, clung for some months, with all the tenacity of an old prejudice, to the belief that the cultivation of cotton without slave-labor would be virtually an impossibility, and that for the present season, at least, the world must be content with an insignificant crop from the South. In its issue of the 19th inst. this sheet confesses that the year has opened much more auspiciously than it dared anticipate a few weeks since, inasmuch as the negroes in Louisiana and the neighboring States have lately exhibited a general disposition to obtain homes on plantations, and to return to labor. Some have engaged at monthly wages; others for an interest in the crop.

The Mississippi papers tells substantially the same story. From the northern part of the State the planters almost unanimously report themselves sanguine of making fair crops with the freedmen they have employed; and the Columbus (Miss.) *Index*, as an illustration of what may be done by moral suasion, tells of one planter who, "by treating his freedmen with kindness and forbearance, has kept with him fifty or sixty hands since Christmas;" not one of them showing any desire to leave the plantation for a day. From Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina, and North Carolina, such favorable reports as these could hardly be expected, since those States have comparatively but recently been delivered from the presence of our armies, and yet the accounts which come to us from that section are quite encouraging.

Let it be remembered, moreover, that these statements are not from correspondents who are travelling rapidly from point to point, and who can observe at the best but superficially, while various influences of which they may themselves be unconscious are operating to color their accounts. The reports that we have hastily summed up are made by journals most of which have again come under the control of their former proprietors and editors, who are, at the best, unwilling witnesses, and who write as they do because the facts cannot be any longer denied. To be sure, some of these papers tell us that there are many sections of the country that have lost half or three-fourths of their negro population, but they acknowledge that, in accordance with the inevitable operations of the law of supply and demand, white laborers are gradually finding their way to these points, and in time will more than make good every deficiency.

It will not do to infer, however, because this recuperative process is progressing so satisfactorily, that the yield of cotton will at once equal that of the prosperous years before the war. This could not reasonably be anticipated. Besides the reduced amount of labor, there are very many contingencies, which may almost be called certainties, that will prevent this. Northern men who have gone South, sanguine of making themselves rich in a single season, will probably plant three or four times as much cotton as they can cultivate or pick. Then, as the New Orleans *Price Current* says, the negroes may stop labor at one or at another critical period, and thus neutralize entirely all that they have accomplished. But whether the crop finally gathered shall be one million or two million bales, there is now every reason to believe that the South will pass safely through the terrible crisis that it so suddenly precipitated upon itself, and that a second or third season at the latest will see its labor system reorganized upon the free basis, with the negroes steadily gaining a consciousness of the fact that they are no longer slaves, but men, while here and there all through the South there will be little communities of white laborers and of Northern men, which shall infuse a more vigorous element into the society of which they are to become a component part.

### The Russian Telegraph and the Russian Alliance.

*From the Herald.*

We are glad to perceive that the House resolution introduced by Mr. Banks instructing the Secretary of the Navy to detail a steam vessel to assist in the construction of the Russo-American telegraph by way of Behring's Strait has been adopted by the Senate. It is of material interest to this country that we should have telegraphic communication with Europe, and inasmuch as the Russian scheme of Mr. Collins is the most likely to be immediately carried out, it is manifestly due to the Russian Government, which has so liberally sustained it, that the United States should afford every facility for its accomplishment. There exists also a strong political reason why Russia should have our co-operation in this project.

Russia, of all nations in Europe, is the most consistent friend of this country; we may say the only one that in our hour of trial stood firm and steadfast, the most honest observer of international law without permitting kinks or quibbles to interfere with its fair interpretation. We gave material aid to the Atlantic telegraph enterprise by sending the *Niagara* to assist in laying the first cable, which was designed to connect this country with England—a nation which we have no reason to regard as over friendly to us during our late war. In this view we do not see but that it is vastly more to our advantage to have a telegraphic connection established through Russia than through either England or France.

The late demonstration in Moscow, where the American Minister and Secretary of Legation were entertained at a great banquet by the Corporation of Merchants, was but an incidental expression of real sentiments entertained by the Russian people towards this country; and the language used on that occasion is all the more significant because it comes from the representatives of the commercial element of the central mercantile city of the Russian empire.

Mutual commercial interests, as well as the political analogy which in a measure exists between the two countries, are the links that bind them together, and have created a seemingly anomalous union between a republic and an autocracy, at which the London *Times* sneers as a curious evidence of extremes meeting, but which one of the speakers at the Moscow banquet very aptly explains by the truism that the love of the strong for the strong is both natural and profitable; a sentiment which our Minister, Mr. Clay, adopts when he says of Russia and America "that both of us have nothing to be ashamed of in the past, and nothing to fear in the future."

A variety of circumstances have drawn the great Russian empire very closely into alliance with our people, and the establishment of telegraphic communication will tend greatly to strengthen the connection. The Czar should not loose an opportunity of still more firmly cementing this spontaneous alliance by the exercise of better judgment in selecting the representatives of his Government in this country. He has been unfortunate heretofore in the class of men who have represented Russian interests here. It is not because Russia has to bear the traditionary reputation of barbarism that she should be represented abroad by barbarians. Society, which recognizes the force of such sentiments as we find embraced in some of the toasts at the Moscow banquet—such as "The progress of education and enlightenment in our commercial classes," and "The improvement of the moral and intellectual condition of the mill hands"—cannot be regarded as one of the elements of a barbarous nation.

### The Press and Politicians of the South—A Word of Advice.

*From the Herald.*

Loyalty. This is the word which we would now commend to the earnest consideration of the press and politicians of the South. The recent suspension of the Richmond *Examiner* by order of General Grant was a timely warning against a mischievous movement to turn the elements of the Rebellion into a social combination against "Yankees" and Unionists of all sorts in any way identified with the Union cause in the late war. The inevitable results of such a Southern social organization, if tolerated, would defeat all attempts at political reconciliation and harmony between the North and the South—between the Government and the Southern States—and between the Unionists and Rebels, and the whites and blacks, from Virginia to Texas. The fire-eating journals and politicians of the South, with very few exceptions, have yet to learn that their Southern Confederacy has been destroyed; that an honest submission to the consequences of the war requires an honest recognition of the Union, the powers that be, and the new order of things; and that a social war against Union soldiers, citizens, visitors, or emigrants, is a foolish and suicidal game to any Southern community.

The magnanimous policy of Southern restoration adopted by President Johnson calls for something better than noisy professions of support and active movements of hostility from Southern journals and political leaders. Since the war, as before the war, they have been, as a rule, playing into the hands of the radical revolutionary faction of the North, in their efforts to keep alive the embers of the Rebellion. Now, if these leaders and organs of Southern public opinion wish to help themselves, their neighbors, and their respective States in getting back into Congress, they will prove by their works and their counsels henceforward that they are entitled to that generous forbearance and confidence manifested towards them by the Administration. The masses of the Southern people must no longer be misrepresented and placed in a false position by their leading orators and newspaper organs. These Southern leaders and organs must change their tactics, and cease to furnish political capital to Thaddeus Stevens, if they are honest in their professions of gratitude towards President Johnson. The wagoner who prayed to Hercules to help him out of the mud was required first to put his own shoulder to the wheel.

### The Irrepressible Conflict.

*From the Tribune.*

The essence of the late Rebellion was an assumption that one race of men are born booted and spurred by the grace of God to ride, and another with bent backs and hoof-like hands to be ridden—that the wise and strong, because of their wisdom and strength, have a right to do as they will with the weak and simple. As A. H. Stephens well said, slavery, the incident or accident of other States, was the corner-stone of the Southern Confederacy—that but for which that Confederacy had never been. Hence, every Tory, every Reactionist, in either hemisphere—every upholder of the divine right of kingcraft or priestcraft—was a Rebel sympathizer by instinct; while every republican, every socialist, in the Old World, was a champion of the Union cause. Men do not wait to reason out such differences—the King of Dahomey, had he been seasonably apprized of our quarrel, would have joyfully spared his brother Jeff. a legion of his most bloodthirsty Amazons to fight for their common cause, though he detests and suppresses all secessions and rebellions in his own domain. The higher law of elective affinity would make him tolerant of treason and revolution, when their aim is the conservation of the copple and the auction-block for beings made in the image of God.

It is impossible not to see in the recent utterances of our President a determination to make war on the advocates of human equality before the law. If he had said to the black delegation, "Your people must wait. Educate your children; seek knowledge; be industrious; be frugal; be thrifty, and you will ultimately attain all you desire; but prejudice is strong, and you must not expect everything done at once"—we should have felt that what he said was reasonable, and counselled acquiescence. So, if he had said to Congress, "There are some provisions in your Freedmen's Bureau bill which seem to me unwarranted and pernicious; allow me to designate them, and to solicit their modification"—we should have urged compliance with his requirements, even though we could not deem them intrinsically sound.

But his veto message is a declaration of war—it can mean nothing else. It was not intended to convince but to defy Congress. There was not a Copperhead, not a Rebel in America who did not, on reading it, say, "This is the man for us—he talks just as we think and feel." We are confident that it will evoke letters of approbation from Rebel fugitives in Europe, Mexico, and Brazil—that some of them will even offer to return whenever assured that "the President's policy" is destined to prevail. John Surratt may not yet be ready to condescend so far; but he will surely feel that he has not perilled life and incurred the pains of exile in vain.

When we ask the right of suffrage for the blacks, we are told that they are too ignorant and degraded to vote; when we ask that provision be made for educating them, the reply is, that we surely cannot deem them in such crying need of education, since we consider them qualified to vote. Such is the vicious circle wherein their rights are denied and their prayers for justice derided.

Again: let us suppose the people of the United States to be thirty-one millions, whereof sixteen millions side with us, and fifteen millions with the negro-haters. They stifle the voice of three to four millions of us, and say, "Don't you see that you are a weak minority? You have scarcely a party in ten or twelve States"—the fact being that we are a majority in most of them; and that most of us are suppressed and nullified. And this in the abused name of democracy!

Of course, the natural presumption is that all who would sell their souls to keep and those who would sell them to get office, piling upon one hungry party, can secure it a present predominance. What if they do? With power comes responsibility. With action, difference. A blended Copperhead and Rebel ascendancy, thinly veneered with office-holding and office-seeking Unionism, could not help assailing the national debt, disturbing the safeguards of our national industry, and many other things equally provocative of resistance. The new alliance, now being solemnized by salvos of artillery, can have but a short and stormy life at best; but given power, and it cannot fail to explode by force of inherent repulsion.

We are of those who would gladly have accepted an installment of justice for the freedmen, and waited for more to a more favorable season. But, since we are driven to the alternative, we choose to claim full justice rather than acquiesce in its absolute, flat denial. It has been proved, at a fearful cost, that slavery and liberty cannot peacefully co-exist—that one or the other must give way. It is now to be proved that the systematic degradation of a race precludes the general education of any race, and involves the perpetuation of indolence, unthrift, and barbarism for all. If we, as a people, need more lessons to make us wholly and nobly just, we shall receive them and pay for them.

Dark hours are probably at hand; let none forget the way was cleared for the policy of emancipation by the want of heart and unsuccess of McClellan, Buell, and their kind, rather than by the courage, ability, devotion, and triumphs of Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan. So, though whatever of disaster and discouragement may lie before us, let us never doubt that the Republic is moving majestically forward to universal justice and universal freedom.

### Party Aspects of the Veto.

*From the World.*

The veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill has in fact—though probably not in intention—given the *coup de grace* to the Republican party. President Johnson was elected by that party, but he never belonged to it. In 1856 he supported Mr. Buchanan. In 1860 he acted with the extreme opponents of Mr. Lincoln. When the South seceded, he recanted no principle he had ever held, but avouched the robust sincerity with which, as a vigorous opponent of the Republican party, he had averred his supreme attachment to the Union. At the called session, in the summer of 1861, he put himself on record in respect both to the objects of the war and to the rights and position of the seceding States after its close; a record of the most deliberate formality. He offered, in the Senate, and persistently pressed to a vote, a resolution declaring "that in this national emergency, Congress, banishing all feelings of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or any purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired."

With this record, Mr. Johnson was, at an early stage of the war, appointed Military Governor of Tennessee; and, while in the exercise of that office, he superintended a process of reconstruction precisely similar to that which he has fostered in other States since his elevation to the Presidency. He was still Military Governor, with that consistent record, when he was selected by the Baltimore Convention as its candidate for Vice President. The news of his nomination being immediately transmitted to Nashville by telegraph, Mr. Johnson, in response to congratulations, made a speech, of which the main point was that, by his nomination, the Baltimore Convention had recognized Tennessee as a State in the Union, whose citizens remained eligible to the most important offices in the National Government.

The purpose of this recital is to show that if the Republican party expected President Johnson to pursue any different course from that which he has actually adopted, they imputed to him a servile suppleness, a degrading sycophancy to party, inconsistent with the character of an honest man. Their journals and Congressmen talk as if, by nominating him to the Vice-Presidency, they became the owners of his soul. But they selected him not for *his* advantage, but for theirs. As a stroke of party tactics they judged it expedient to strengthen their ticket by putting upon it a War Democrat, as a lure to Democratic votes—a safe stratagem, as they supposed, since the Vice-President is an official cipher, without influence in the Government. Mr. Johnson, as presiding officer of the Senate, would have had less power than is possessed by Mr. Foster, its President *pro tempore;* for Mr. Foster has a vote, and can participate in the debates, but a Vice-President cannot.

When a Vice-President thus selected because he was *not* a Republican, selected for the purpose of winning to Mr. Lincoln the support of War Democrats, is unexpectedly made President, what are his party obligations? Did the Republican party acquire the right to domineer over his judgment? to tamper with his conscience? to insult his self-respect? to compel him to turn his back upon himself and stultify his whole political record? to make him a political puppet to dance as they pulled the wires? Knowing what he was when they went out of their party to nominate him, they are bound to respect his convictions. Before they ventured to bandy insinuations of party treachery, it behooves them to show that he ever professed party allegiance. Mr. Johnson never pretended to be anything but a Union Democrat. The Presidency is an office the Republican party never meant he should fill; and if the motive of the giver is the measure of gratitude, he owes them little.

But supposing, to serve our argument, that Mr. Johnson *had* ever belonged to the Republican party, and that it had voluntarily made him President, how would the account stand between him and it up to this time? A party President is a recognized party chief, entitled to the courtesies, at least, if not to the influence, of that position. As the head of a party, he is, at the very lowest estimate, entitled to admission to the party councils, and may justly feel affronted if important steps are taken without the deference of consultation. A party chief may have his judgment overruled by his associates, but they have no right to put upon him the slight and indignity of ignoring his existence, or to act in ostentatious disregard of his wishes. But how have the Republicans treated President Johnson? They condemned him without a hearing. They held a caucus and decided on a line of action opposed to what they suspected would be in his message, without waiting to listen to it.

It has been their chief aim to thwart him. Bill after bill, on the most crabbed, ticklish, and exciting questions, have been concocted, adopted as party measures, and supported by a full party vote, without conferring with him at all, and with an unconcealed design to frustrate his policy, undo his work, and humiliate his pride. This is such treatment as no man of spirit would patiently bear from a party of which he was the recognized head.

And now in relation to patronage. A party President is under an implied obligation to fill all the offices in his gift from the party that elected him; but, in other respects, he is entitled to the freest personal preferences. President Johnson, with unprecedented disinterestedness, has waived the privileges of his position; he has retained even Mr. Lincoln's confidential advisers; he has sought no personal by-ends of any description. The Republican party, in making him Vice-President, intended to give him no patronage. He has exercised almost as little as they intended. On this score they have no ground of complaint, much less any excuse for the persistent indignity with which they have treated him. They make a mighty awkward figure when they foam and accuse him of infidelity to their party.

It is a sufficient reply, that he never belonged to it. It is another sufficient reply, that they have steadily refused him the deference due to a party chief. It is still another sufficient reply, that he has forborne all the vulgar perquisites of his position, which he might have taken consistently with party usage. On his side, it is purely a difference of principle, in which his fault, if it be a fault, is not change, but persistency.

Can the difference be reconciled? To suppose it, is to suppose the Republican party can continue to exist after the public renunciation of its principles. If there is a reconciliation, they will go to him, not he to them. Such a surrender would demoralize and break down their party, and wipe it out of existence. But if they adhere to their principles, as he certainly will to his, the destruction of their party is equally inevitable. The same class of voters to whom they appealed in nominating him for Vice-President, will follow his political fortunes; and, as an efficient political organization, the Republican party cannot survive their loss. When the patronage of the Government is used against it, instead of for it, the disintegration will proceed apace. From a sectional party, it will be rapidly reduced to a mere faction, held in contempt by a majority of the people in every part of the country.


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Just completed, a beautiful variety of ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS, TOMBS, AND GRAVE-STONES
Will be sold cheap for cash.
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TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
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One door below Seventh street,
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
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THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

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For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., No. 124 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

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Steam to LIVERPOOL LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN, NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.
CABIN.....$80, $90, and $75
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LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
Also, to and from
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SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates, from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.
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At noon, from Pier 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
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First Cabin.....$90 00 Steerage.....$30 00
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Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—Cabin $90 00; Steerage, $35 00; payable in United States currency.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or its equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
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BAKER'S POPULAR HAIR ESTABLISHMENT.—The assortment of Braids, Wigs Toupees Bandeaux, Ringlets, Rouleaux, Tongues, Frizes Crimpses, Curls, Illusive Seams for ladies, cannot be equalled by any other house in the United States, at prices lower than elsewhere.
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ISAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1853-4, formerly of West Chester, Pa., having served three years in the Army, has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 241 N. ELEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give satisfactory attention to all who may require his professional services. 11 8 1y

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PHOTOGRAPH,
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PICTURE FRAMES,
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OLD WORK RECILT EQUAL TO NEW. 11 6 4m

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*SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.*
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IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN HAVANA CIGARS AND MEERSCHAUM PIPES, N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.
We offer the finest Havana Cigars at prices from 20 to 30 per cent. below the regular rates.
Also, the celebrated "LONE JACK" SMOKING TOBACCO, which is far superior to any yet brought before the public.
Motto of Lone Jack:—
"SEEK NO FURTHER, FOR NO BETTER CAN BE FOUND." 1 15 3m

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WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED,
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Has just received a large and splendid assortment of
LADIES' GOLD WATCHES,
Some in plain cases, others beautifully enamelled and engraved, and others inlaid with diamonds.
Purchasers wishing a
HANDSOME LADIES' WATCH
Will do well to call at once and make a selection. Prices moderate. All watches warranted.
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A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.
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Manufacturer and Dealer in
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TEAS REDUCED TO $1, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.
ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS. at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.
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TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them.
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CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
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RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.
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MANUFACTURERS OF
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N. E. CORNER OF FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 15

# CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.*]

CITY COUNCILS.—In Select Branch yesterday, Mr. Page introduced a resolution calling upon the State Legislature to defeat a bill about to be presented to them, providing for the removal of the market wagons on the streets of Philadelphia. A resolution was introduced by Mr. Page that the Committee on Law be instructed to inquire of the City Solicitor as to the legality of the holding of a position in the Gas Works by a member of City Councils. Mr. King introduced a resolution requesting the Legislature to pass an act releasing the city from the payment of a judgement of $439,228 obtained against it by the State. After a prolonged debate the resolution was agreed to.

In Common Branch the Street-cleaning bill, authorizing the contract to be given to Mr. Henry Bickley for five years, at a sum not exceeding $95,000 per annum, which was partly considered at the last session, was called up. The President announced that the motion under discussion at the hour of adjournment of Councils last week was "to postpone and print the bill." Mr. Willits moved an amendment, "that for the purpose of cleansing the streets, lanes, and alleys of the city, it shall be divided into two districts, viz.—all south of Market street, including Market street and West Philadelphia, to be called the Southern District; all north of Market street to be called the Northern District, and that the Mayor be authorized to enter into a contract with competent persons," etc.

The bill as amended then passed.

Mr. Harper offered the following:—

*Resolved*, That the Councils of the city of Philadelphia deem it incumbent on them, in view of the danger that now appears to be seen threatening the safety of the Government, in consequence of the usurpation of a man whose sole efforts appear to be directed to overruling the will of the people, as expressed by their Representatives in Congress assembled, and centralizing all power in his own person, to heartily indorse the policy of the Union members of Congress, and thus, while performing their sworn duty, to encourage them to persevere in their noble efforts to establish firmly the old Union upon a foundation indestructible by traitors or wicked usurpers.

*Resolved*, That Andrew Johnson, the accidental President of the United States, while asserting by word of mouth his undying love for the Union, his intense hostility to traitors, and his abhorrence of treason, has uniformly shown by his acts that his sympathies are in accord with the crime and criminals he denounces, and control his policy to prevent a speedy restoration of the Union.

MARKET PRICES.—The statements published in the newspapers of this and other places, as to the destructive disease now raging among cattle and hogs, have very much decreased the sales of beef and pork, and as consequence lowered the prices of those articles. The effect is more apparent with pork than beef. It is selling both wholesale and retail at almost any price. So that they get rid of it, the dealers are willing to sell, even at a sacrifice to themselves. The quotations for to-day are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Meats—roast beef, ₱ lb | 20@25 |
| " corned beef, ₱ lb | 14@18 |
| " rump steaks, ₱ lb | 20@25 |
| " sirloin steaks, ₱ lb | 25@30 |
| " smoked, ₱ lb | 16@22 |
| " porter-house steaks, ₱ lb | 20@24 |
| Mutton, fore-quarter, ₱ lb | 9@10 |
| " hind " ₱ lb | 12@15 |
| " chops " ₱ lb | 18@20 |
| Onions, ₱ half peck | 20@25 |
| Parsnips, ₱ half peck | 20@25 |
| Pork, roasted and steaks, ₱ lb | 15@20 |
| " corned, ₱ lb | 14@18 |
| " hams, whole, ₱ lb | 24@28 |
| " hams, sliced, ₱ lb | 30@35 |
| " shoulders, ₱ lb | 16@20 |

A RICH OIL CASE.—William C. Stevenson, Marcus A. Davis, Lambert R. Walker, William Farson and others, were arraigned yesterday afternoon, before Recorder Eneu, on their third hearing, upon a charge of conspiracy and obtaining money under false pretenses. The prosecution allege that these parties, *with others*, bought a tract of land in West Virginia, containing about 1300 acres, at $20 per acre, and that the defendants, with others, bought some 685 acres out off from the 1300 acres tract for $28,806, and started a company called the Monongalia Oil and Mining Company; that they represented this tract of 685 acres to be the property of a gentleman residing in West Virginia; that it was most valuable as oil territory; that other parties were very anxious to get it, and that no time was to be lost in securing the prize. The defendants said the land cost them $60,000, and it should be put into sixty shares at $1000 each, and that they all were to go in on the ground floor, and be equal in all respects. A further hearing takes place next Friday.

THE NEW ODD-FELLOWS' HALL.—At a recent meeting of the Committee appointed by the several Lodges of Odd Fellows of this city, for consultation as to the feasibility of erecting an Odd-Fellows' Hall, suitable for the meeting of all the Lodges, it was determined to proceed with the work at once. Permanent officers were elected as follows:—Henry Hopkins, of No. 36, President; D. S. Grissinger, of No. 15, Vice-President; E. B. Pratt, of No. 383, Secretary, and A. MacNutt, of No. 46, Treasurer. Sixty-three Lodges and Encampments were represented. The officers were authorized to apply to the Legislature for a charter, the title to be "The Odd-Fellows' Temple Association of the City of Philadelphia," with a capital of $150,000, with the privilege of increasing it to $250,000, the shares to be placed at $5, par value, and only to be held by Lodges and Odd-Fellows, and the Lodges to have the full control of the work.

CHARGE OF BURGLARY.—A negro man named James Howard was arraigned yesterday afternoon, charged with breaking into the house of Samuel Mendelssohn, on South street, above Eighth, for the purpose of robbery. Mr. Mendelsohn testified that shortly after 1 o'clock, on Tuesday morning, he was aroused by hearing a noise down stairs. He made an examination, and ascertained that the door had been broken open. A penknife and razor, used in forcing an entrance into the house, were found on the floor. The accused was discovered in the alley-way. The prisoner was committed for trial.

SHOCKING DEATH.—James Boyd, aged fifty-five years, a driver of freight cars on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, was instantly killed about 6 o'clock last night, by being run over by a train he had in charge, at Second and Cadwalader streets. The wheels passed over his head and both legs, completely severing them from the body.

DROWNING CASE.—The body of a man, apparently sixty years of age, was found floating in the river, at Coates street wharf, yesterday afternoon. He was recognized as Patrick Conway, a hatter, residing on Front street.

SUICIDE.—A man named James Hall committed suicide at a late hour last evening by cutting his throat. The affair took place in one of the cells of the Nineteenth Ward Station House, on Trenton avenue, below Dauphin street.

—A London letter says that there is a great deal of grumbling among the dowagers and pretty women who cannot get tickets to see the approaching ceremony of opening Parliament by the Queen in person. Peeresses cannot by any intercession obtain permission for their immediate relatives to be present; and but a very limited number of tickets have been allotted to the ladies of commoners and the diplomatic corps. Even the arrangements for the corridors are still unknown, and the heart of Court haberdashery is sick with hope deferred.

—Among the items in the Post-office Appropriation bill, reported to Congress, are $150,000 for steamship service to Brazil; for such service between San Francisco, Japan, and China, $250,000; for overland transportation between Atchison and Fulsom, and marine transportation to California, $900,000. The bill also authorizes the Postmaster-General to employ sailing vessels for mail transportation to any foreign ports, compensation not exceeding the sea postage accruing on the mails so conveyed.

## Remarkable Display of Aurora Borealis on February 21st—An Official Report from the Dudley Observatory.

During a portion of last night and this morning, a peculiar aurora appeared in the northern heavens. At 12 P. M. of the 20th an auroral cloud was visible near the northern horizon, and occasional streamers were given off from the cloud, being mostly confined to the east and west limits. But it was not until 5 A. M. on the 21st that we noticed anything unusual in this phenomenon. At that time a black auroral cloud lay piled up in the north, extending along the horizon about 120 degrees. This cloud increased in darkness as we approached the horizon, and we have reason to believe it was an auroral cloud, since the sky was perfectly clear, and not a single vapor cloud was visible in any portion of the heavens. This cloud had an altitude of about 30 degrees on the meridian, and the upper margin was fringed with the auroral light, forming at times a complete arch.

The streamers or flakes of light were thrown off from the northeast and northwest ends of the cloud with astonishing rapidity. We estimated the motion from the horizon to the zenith at less than the one-tenth of a second of time.

At 5h. 10m. the streamers seemed to jet in one constant stream from the northwest and northeast portion of the cloud, while all along the north the auroral arch threw off waves of light every two or three seconds.

At this time it was truly a grand and magnificent phenomenon. These detached flakes formed in such a rapid stream from the cloud as almost to bewilder one in trying to follow them.

At 5h. 20m. the flakes and streamers continued to appear and disappear in remarkably quick succession. And occasionally an immense wave of light was rolled from the whole northern horizon and disappeared in the zenith.

At 5h. 30m. the aurora continued, but with not such striking characteristics.

In the early evening until nearly 8 o'clock the sky was clear and the moon shone with unusual brilliancy. About this time a snow squal suddenly came up, which continued for half an hour or longer. This squall was accompanied with a violent gust of wind from the northwest. Immediately preceding this squall the registering and printing barometer showed a sudden rise of 0·06 inches in less than three minutes. The barometer continued to rise until noon of the 21st, when its height was 30·37 inches.

That the aurora is an electrical phenomenon is pretty generally admitted; but whether it has any connection with the atmospheric pressure and the fluctuations of the barometer has not yet been fully determined. H.

DUDLEY OBSERVATORY, February 21, 1866.

## An Adroit Robbery—An Express Messenger Robbed of $40,000.

An adroitly planned and boldly executed robbery occurred at St. Louis, on Saturday morning, the victim being a messenger of the United States Express Company named George Miller, and the amount of money carried off about forty thousand dollars. There had arrived at the Express Office a package addressed to H. C. Davis, No. 131 N. Third street. The messenger proceeded to deliver the package, and ascending the stairs at the number indicated, found at the door of a room at the extreme end of the building a small sign-board, bearing the name of H. C. Davis. He opened the door and entered the room, and saw three men walking or standing near a table at the stove, with their faces turned from him. He had taken but two or three steps in the room, when some one seized his arms from behind, effectually preventing him from drawing a revolver or otherwise defending himself, and pressed a knee to the small of his back, bending him backwards at the same instant. The three men in the room sprang to the assistance of their confederate, one of whom threw a handkerchief over his eyes to blindfold him, and all lending their assistance to hold him down, he was so effectually gagged and blindfolded, and his feet and hands securely bound. The garroters then took possession of his bag containing the packages intrusted to his care, and proceeded to divide the contents among themselves. This operation was evidently performed under some excitement and in great haste, as one package, containing ten thousand dollars, was left in the bottom of the bag, being partially concealed by the book of the messenger. Several of small amount, among them the one addressed to Davis, were dropped on the floor, and one of $3000 in Miller's pocket was left undisturbed; in all, about $16,000 was left behind. Having taken all they found, and made their division, the robbers cautiously took their departure one by one, their victim being bound and helpless on the floor. After the robbers had left the room, Mr. Miller got the gag out of his mouth and shouted for assistance, when others having rooms in the building came to his relief, and quickly unbound him. The messenger and others immediately ran down stairs, but their eager questions failed to elicit any information as to any persons having passed out of the building, and, as Miller was blindfolded so quickly as to prevent his getting more than a glimpse of any of the party, there is but little hope of the arrest of the robbers. The packages left on the floor were gathered up and carried, by the messenger, to the Express Office, the officers of which estimate the amount carried off at $40,000, one package alone containing $12,000. That the robbery was a deliberately planned affair was established beyond a doubt by the opening, at the Express office, of the package addressed to Davis, which had been dropped by the robbers. It was sent from Alton, and was marked $75, but was found to contain only counterfeit bills. This view is also corroborated by the fact that on Thursday a package was received from Mexico, Missouri, addressed to Charles Ploffman, at the same number. The messenger who took that delivery went to the room, where he found a pasteboard sign bearing the name of Ploffman, but, as no one was in the room, the package was returned to the Express office to be called for. This package was also opened, and found to contain only counterfeit bills.

## About Advertising.

It was the remark of a very eminent Bostonian that he regarded an advertisement in a paper as a personal invitation extended to him to call, and added: "While I sometimes hesitate about entering a store the proprietors of which have not thus sent their cards to my residence, I always feel certain of a cordial welcome from the members of an advertising firm." There is in this remark an assurance of one of the many results of advertising. The trader and his calling become identified, and the name of a man is inseparably connected in the mind of the public with his merchandise. It may not be the very day an advertisement appears that it bears its fruit; weeks or months may elapse, and then when the want arises, the article to be obtained immediately suggests the advertiser. This is the effect of general advertising when persistently followed. A special class of advertising, where some novelty is announced, is more immediate.

A shrewd business man once advertised a trifling article in a manner which could scarcely prove remunerative. His neighbors expressed their regret at his folly, but he appeared contented. Though his gross sale of the article did not cover the cost of his advertising, he attracted a new class of people to his store, and his shrewdness paid him in a short time, for new eyes saw what he had to offer in addition to the specialty advertised, and new purses came under contribution to him.

The object which all aim to accomplish in advertising is an increase of business. The nimble shilling is what we require in this age. It costs very little more in the way of expense to carry on a business of two hundred thousand dollars than it requires to do half that amount. The cost of rent, personal living, and many incidental expenses, do not increase in the ratio of business, while time is saved; for there is greater profit resulting from a trade of two hundred thousand in one year than from the same amount, and even more, extended over twice the space of time. These simple facts are well known by energetic business men, who adopt advertising as the most powerful method of saving time, by increasing business, and thus making capital doubly active. Indeed, it is often made a substitute for actual capital.—*Boston Journal.*

## The Career of a "Man About Town."

The death of General Charretie in London, in his eighty-third year, has furnished plenty of table-talk in St. James street and Pall Mall. Reared in a loose school, that of thirty years ago, the General shared in all the sports and pastimes of the watering places. In all manly pursuits he excelled, being a dead shot, a bold rider, a still bolder better, a clever poet, and a skilful musician. As a companion none could be more amusing, and his *sangfroid* was amazing. Once when shooting in Hertfordshire, where he had hired a manor, he trespassed on the estate of a deceased nobleman. The keeper remonstrated with him in vain, and at last one morning, while out with his master, he heard the General blazing away at the pheasants in an adjoining cover, and directed his lordship's attention to him. The latter, naturally irritated beyond measure at the occurrence, desired his keeper to go and turn him off, and shoot one of his dogs, and added, as he was hurrying away to obey him:—"Here, you had better take my pony, and then you will get back quicker." And he handed to him, at the same time, a very favorite shooting pony, for which he would not have taken any money. The keeper, cantering away on him, soon came up with the General, and told him to cease firing, for if he did not he should have to kill one of his dogs by his lordship's orders. "Very well," replied the General, "one of my dogs is an old one, and the other a young one; you had better shoot the oldest; but mind, if you do, I shoot your pony; and, as I am not sure where my manor finishes, I don't see why I should go away."

The keeper, rendered more irate than ever by this cool speech, shot the dog instantaneously; but, before he could turn round, the treasure of a pony was only fit for the next kennel. Then addressing the terrified keeper he said, "If you shoot again, the next barrel is for yourself." But the servant would stop to listen to nothing else, and took to his heels to tell his master, who could not understand his not riding back on the pony, and was horrified at his fate. Before, however, he could resolve in his own mind what course he should adopt towards the General, he was still more surprised at receiving a challenge from the General for the insult that had been offered him by the shooting of his setter. Of course "the noble lord" did not accept it, for the fame of his antagonist had reached him; but, to prevent further annoyance, concessions were made, and the affair in time blew over.

Among other natural advantages the General was gifted with an extraordinary memory, and a few years back, for a large bet, he related the whole contents of the *Morning Post*, from the date to the publisher's name, without making a single error. He was a great lover of Shakespeare, and far beyond the average stamp of amateurs who interpreted him. The turf, billiards, or a pigeon sweepstakes he loved. He showed no mercy to a Derby favorite which he did not like, and he had in his time some miraculous escapes. "Gorhambury" was the only race-horse he ever owned, and with him, who started at one thousand to fifteen, he ran second to "Coatherstone," beating "Gaper," "British Yeoman," and a number of good horses; and had he won, he remarked, "there would have been corn in Egypt."

## A Letter from Frederika Bremer.

The following letter of the Swedish authoress is received It does honor to her memory:—

"ARSTA, December 10, 1865.—Mr. Campbell, United States Minister—My Dear Sir:—* * * I hope that you have enjoyed yourself, and the scenery in the picturesque country of Norway. I hope also that you and dear Mrs Campbell have, in Stockholm, this autumn, assisted in this very dramatic period of Swedish social and political life, whose first part ended happily and beautifully the 7th of December in the house of the nobility. As true republicans, lovers of civil equality, in social and political rights, you will have enjoyed it. The reference made in the King's opening speech to the Diet, to the work of public education as the thing to do, in order to give a sure foundation to the freedom and welfare of the nation, supported as this opinion is by his Ministers, and especially by the noble-minded statesman Louis de Geer—the author of the now accepted reforms of our representation—shows a high consciousness of both the aim and the means of social development.

"What do the leading minds of your great country give as a programme for their aims and efforts, at the opening of this new great period of life in the New World? I do hope and expect that their programme will not take a less high-minded view of a people's life and true grandeur than the Government of this little realm. And oh, how much more difficult is the work of civilization in your land, encumbered as it is with millions of souls who are still to be redeemed from the bondage of ignorance and inexperience in the rights and duties of social man. What a power of good will and active work is needed there! I should feel happy if you could tell me what is going on, what is done and doing in this line in the United States in behalf of the slave population and the poor people of the Southern States.

"Is it not wonderful and providential that South Carolina, which was the first to raise the standard of revolt for secession and slavery, should be forced to fix the last seal to the law which makes union and freedom the laws of each and all in your great realm?

"I congratulate you with heart and soul that it is done. 'Praise unto God, peace on earth, and good will unto human kind.' The victory won in America for the principles of human rights and Christianity is one of the greatest, if not the greatest known in history. You will not, I expect, nor will Mrs. Campbell, quarrel with me about this. Yours faithfully,

"FREDERIKA BREMER."

"P. S.—My address here is Osterhaninge, Arsta, but Stockholm will do likewise. Arsta is a fine old country place, three Swedish miles from Stockholm (21 English), with a house built during the Thirty Years' war, and with the character of middle age architecture. It was the home of my childhood and young years; it is now, thank God, the calm port where I hope to spend the autumn of my life, and where I should feel happy to be allowed, some summer's day, to offer you the hospitality of a Swedish farm and country house."

## Former Judge Turned Newspaper Carrier.

"We noticed our old friend Judge P., this morning, with his face bundled up in a muffler, about starting for his customary morning tour of distributing papers among the Carondeletonians. The Judge, in his person, illustrates the 'ups and downs' of life in a remarkable degree. In better times he practised at the bar in New Orleans thirteen years, was at one time a District Judge, and did business on his own hook to the amount of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

"During the financial crisis of 1837 he broke, eventually drifted around to Leavenworth, Kansas, and came to this city about eight months ago. On reaching this city, not having the means to open an office, he accepted, like a man of sense, the first "opening" that offered, which was that of the honorable guild of newspaper carriers.

"The Judge is, in some respects, a remarkable man. He is probably better posted up in political figures than any dozen men in America. He can give, without the least effort, the precise vote cast by each State for all the candidates for President since the days of Old Hickory and John Quincy Adams. His memory of figures is remarkably retentive.

"Yesterday the Judge had the pleasure of meeting in this city with Mr. Pindell, a nephew and former Secretary of Henry Clay. Mr. Pindell is from Kentucky, and stops at the Planters'. Many pleasant reminiscences of old times were called up by the two friends. Mr. Pindell is said to resemble Mr. Clay very much—so much so that if the former was known to be alive they would be mistaken for each other."

We clip the above from the *News* of yesterday evening. The gentleman referred to as Judge P. carries the *Daily Press*. We cordially indorse the facts stated, and bespeak for the "Judge" the courtesies of those whom he serves with the morning's budget of news.—*St. Louis Press.*

—A Paris correspondent writes us that Patti has at length accepted an engagement at St. Petersburg, at £400 ($2000) a night!

## A Change in Hungary.

Governor Kossuth has probably read, with singular emotion, the accounts of the enthusiastic reception given to Francis Joseph and his wife by the magnates of Hungary. The imperial condescension displayed in a personal visit to Pesth was acknowledged with evidences of profound gratitude by the Primate and the leading nobles, the former having officiated as spokesman for his brethren. The Emperor's speech was greeted with loud cries of "Eljen! Eljen!"—the same salutation which once stirred the heart of Kossuth when he inveighed against Francis Joseph and incited Hungary to rebellion. The Empress having been personally addressed by the Primate, replied:—

"A heartfelt wish of mine has been fulfilled by my being able to accompany my illustrious consort to the capital of Hungary. I have a sincere liking for the inhabitants of this noble country. As I warmly sympathize with them, and like to be in the midst of them, the hearty congratulations of the magnates and deputies of the people afford me great pleasure."

Eighteen years have gone by since Hungary made its grand defiance of the House of Hapsburg, and flew to arms in defense of its nationality, and during this time the Emperor seems to have learned wisdom. His recent grants of privileges to the Hungarians and his new declarations of respect for constitutional rights, coupled with some expressions of personal interest and his journeys into Hungary, allay disaffection and produce these loyal manifestations. He is forced to this course by the necessity of conciliation and economy in administration, so that his tribute to the popular will is probably given grudgingly against all the traditions of his house; but the result appears so satisfactory to the Hungarians themselves, that they show no inclination to question the means by which it was produced. Meanwhile, Kossuth remains in exile, and, if report be true, in poverty.

## To the Workmen the Reward.

It seems to be growing daily more certain that General John W. Geary will be the Union candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania. General Geary's record during the war has been one that entitles him to the reputation he seems to enjoy in this State, and he has had, besides, an extensive experience in the discharge of responsible civil trusts.

Already a respectable proportion of the Gubernatorial chairs of the loyal States are filled by returned heroes of the war. Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Ohio have chosen Governors from among their favorite representatives in the army. Connecticut will soon follow suit, while General Burnside is talked of as the Union candidate in Rhode Island. It would seem that republics are not quite so ungrateful as they have been represented.

—A duel recently took place in Paris between an actress and a manager of one of the minor theatres.

—Rev. Mr. Senseman, formerly pastor of the Moravian Church, at Lancaster, Pa., died suddenly at Hope, Indiana, on the 12th inst.

—The Florida Legislature has granted a pension of six hundred dollars to Martha M. Reid, for life, for services in Rebel hospitals during the war.

—The Parisian public is soon to be astonished by a wonderful female, who will sing a song in the cage which contains Batty's, the (lion-tamer's) wild beasts.

—The New Orleans *Tribune*, an ably conducted Republican newspaper, has now a daily and weekly edition, in both of which the editors are "defending the rights, freedom, and liberties of the oppressed."

—The salaries of negro minstrels are rising, because the supply of such singers does not equal the demand. A man who sings nearly a pretty ballad, and is willing to cork his face, can make now more money than the vast majority of mechanics, clerks, or literary men.

—Watts Phillips will have his name at the head of a number of the bills of the London theatres the approaching summer season. The long-promised *Lost in London* may be looked for at the Adelphi: *The Huguenot Captain* has been written for Mr. Vining, at the Princess'; a four-act drama, in which Miss Avonia Jones will sustain the principal character, has been accepted at the Surrey, and certain phases in the life of the Duke of Marlborough will furnish material for a play at the Haymarket, in which Mr. Sothern will perform.


## AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. 1 31 ly

CHOICE SEATS AND ADMISSIONS.—Tickets can be had at the
PROGRAMME OFFICE,
No. 431 CHESNUT Street, opposite the Post Office, for the Chestnut, Arch, Walnut, and Academy of Music, up to 6 o'clock, every evening. 1 1 tf

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
THIS EVENING,
FIFTH NIGHT
OF
THE GREAT HIT OF THE SEASON,
pronounced by all who have seen it to be
THE MOST GORGEOUS SPECTACLE
ever presented in this city.
THE ICE WITCH; THE ICE WITCH;
THE ICE WITCH; THE ICE WITCH;
THE ICE WITCH; THE ICE WITCH;
OR,
THE SEA KING'S BRIDE,
THE SEA KING'S BRIDE,
THE SEA KING'S BRIDE,
produced after
FOUR MONTHS' PREPARATION,
AT AN EXPENSE OF $3000.
Act 1—Scene 1—The Ice-bound Coast.
Scene 2—Ocean Mists—Cavern of the Ice Witch.
Scene 3—The Frozen Sea.
Scene 4—Transformation to the Meads of Valhalla.
Act 2—Scene 1—Castle of Gruthiorf.
Scene 2—Sweno's Castle—The Abduction.
Scene 3—Fall in Sweno's Castle.
Scene 4—Palace of the Ice Witch.
MAGICAL CHANGE,
FROM THE ABODE OF DRUDA TO THE
NORWEGIAN COAST.
Act 3—Exterior of Gruthion's Castle.
GRAND PROCESSION.
Trial by Battle—Treachery—The Charm.
Act 4—Mainas Sweno and the Packet.
Scene 2—Temple of Odin, the War God.
FROZEN SEA AND THE WRECK.
AN ARCADIAN SUNSET.
AND THE AERIAL REALMS OF THE SUN GOD.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
SATURDAY—GALA NIGHT.
MR. J. S. CLARKE
EVERY NIGHT.
Second night of the new American Play, entitled
THE MEMBER FROM PIKE.
THE MEMBER FROM PIKE.
THE MEMBER FROM PIKE.
Demosthenes Torrent, from Pike..... Mr. J. S. CLARKE
Scene—Washington City. Period—The Present.
Act 1—A magnificent and accurate view of
PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.
Act 2—Consultation of Members.
Act 3—The Speech of the Congressman from Pike.
Act 4—The Passage of the Bill.
To conclude with Buckstone's thrilling Drama of
THE WRECK ASHORE.
To commence with the laughable Comedietta of
THE YOUNG SCAMP.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
HOUSES PACKED TO SEE "SAM."
FIRST WEEK OF MR. CHANFRAU'S "SAM."
Aided by OLIVE LOGAN, C. T. PARSLOE, and the author, DE WALDEN.
TO-NIGHT (Saturday), February 24,
DE WALDEN'S FIVE ACT COMEDY OF
"SAM." "SAM." "SAM."
"SAM." "SAM." "SAM."
"SAM." "SAM." "SAM."
Sam..... MR. CHANFRAU
Laura..... OLIVE LOGAN
Dick, Sam's Tiger..... C. T. PARSLOE
Bell Crocket..... DE WALDEN
General Roslyn..... Mr. F. F. Mackay
James Plushley..... Owen Marlowe
Miss Euphemia Roslyn..... Miss Tozer
Emily Cropley..... Mrs. T. A. Creese
TO NIGHT—CHANFRAU'S "SAM."

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—GRAND NATIONAL CIRCUS.—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
LAST WEEK OF THE
EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCE.
LAST WEEK OF WILLIAM F. WALLETT.
REAPPEARANCE OF MASTER BARRY,
WONDERFUL SOUTH AMERICAN BROTHERS,
EVERY EVENING,
AND ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS
STAR EQUESTRIAN TROUPE,
BRILLIANT STUD OF HORSES, PONIES, MULES, ETC.



## AMUSEMENTS.

NATIONAL HALL, MARKET STREET, above Twelfth.
MONDAY EVENING, February 26 and
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
GRAND MUSICAL JUBILEES FOR THE MILLION.
The largest and most popular concert company, the most elaborate, unique, pleasing and instructive entertainments ever offered the American people.
First appearance since returning from England of the original
FATHER KEMP'S
FATHER KEMP'S
FATHER KEMP'S
OLD FOLKS' CONCERT COMPANY,
OLD FOLKS' CONCERT COMPANY,
OLD FOLKS' CONCERT COMPANY,
consisting of twenty-two ladies and gentlemen, with a fine Orchestra and splendid
BRASS BAND,
BRASS BAND,
assisted by
EMMA J. NICHOLS,
EMMA J. NICHOLS,
the Jenny Lind of America.
All of whom will appear in costumes of one hundred years ago.
Admission to all parts of the hall, 30 cents. Family tickets, four for $1. Children, 15 cents.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8.
FATHER KEMP, Manager.
2 22 4t R. N. TEMPLE, Agent.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, S. W. CORNER of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
MOST POSITIVELY THE LAST TWO EVENINGS
OF THE
PEAK FAMILY
SWISS BELL RINGERS.
FRIDAY and SATURDAY, February 23 and 24.
SATURDAY—LAST GRAND MATINEE.
Cards of admission, 25 cents. Reserved Seats, 50 cents. Children 25 cents. No half price to secured seats.
Tickets for sale at Charles W. A. Trumpler's Music Store, and at the Hall.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. To commence at 8. Afternoon, doors open at 2. To commence at 3.
Afternoon—Adults 35 cents. Children 15 cents. 2 23 2t

COSTUMES! COSTUMES!
A splendid assortment of
COSTUMES AND PROPERTIES,
FOR MASQUERADES,
Are offered to the attention of the ball-going public at this gay and festive season, at the
COSTUMERY,
Of twenty-five years' establishment,
No. 917 RACE STREET, North Side.
Every effort will be made to please the taste of those who attend the Carnival Balls of the Season.
W. C. DESMOND,
2 20 1m No. 917 RACE Street.

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth.
Open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.
Benjamin West's great Picture of
CHRIST REJECTED
still on exhibition 1 1

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REhearsals every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine. 1 16 3m

## CARPETINGS, &c

CARPETINGS.
A LARGE STOCK OF
PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURE,
In store and constantly receiving,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
GEORGE W. HILL,
2 1 thstu3m No. 126 North THIRD street.

PAPIER MACHE GOODS.
PAPIER MACHE GOODS.
TARTAN GOODS,
SCOTCH PLAID GOODS.
A fine assortment of Papier Mache Work Tables, Writing Desks, Inkstands, and Scotch Plaid Goods, just received per the steamer "St. George," too late for Christmas sales, suitable for Bridal Gifts, etc., will be sold low.
ISAAC TOWNSEND,
House Furnishing Store of the late JOHN A. MURPHEY,
*No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,*
1 24 Below Tenth street.

GOFFERING MACHINES.
GOFFERING MACHINES.
A large assortment of Goffering Machines just received per steamer "St. George."
FOR SALE BY
ISAAC TOWNSEND,
House-Furnishing Store of the late JOHN A. MURPHEY,
*No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,*
1 24 Below Tenth Street.

G. W. PITCHER,
FRAME
MANUFACTURER,
AND DEALER IN
Photograph Albums,
BOOKS, BIBLES, PRAYERS,
Magazines, Novels, and all the New Publications.
CARD, MEDIUM, AND IMPERIAL
PHOTOGRAPHS.
Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views.
Pictures of all kinds Framed to order.
808 CHESTNUT ST. 808

GREEN PEAS,
GREEN CORN,
FRESH PEACHES,
FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS Etc
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES
9 22 4p COR. ELEVENTH AND VINE STS.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions.
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street.
One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 2 5

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT 11



# PROSPECTUS

OF THE

# CARSON

# GOLD MINING COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK....$500,000

*NUMBER OF SHARES*, 50,000.

**Par Value and Subscription Price, $10.**

*WORKING CAPITAL*, $50,000.

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT,
COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER, pro tem,
J. HOPKINS TARR.

SOLICITOR,
WILLIAM L. HIRST, Esq.

DIRECTORS,
COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS,
CHARLES S. OGDEN,
EDWIN MIDDLETON,
ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
WILLIAM BERGER.

The Land of this Company consists of about 120 Acres, in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, about 35½ miles from the town of Charlotte.

On this property fifteen shafts or pits have been opened and sunk to various depths, from 10 to 85 feet, demonstrating the existence of three parallel veins or ore of about 2 feet in width and about 15 feet apart, converging to a point in centre at the depth of about 150 feet, forming one immense mass or vein of ore, extending in length through the property more than half a mile. There are also on this property other veins of ore unexplored. All these ores are known as the Brown Ores, and are very rich, yielding an average of about $200 per ton in gold, the above results having been demonstrated by the rude working of the mines for several years past, the risk of investment in undeveloped property is not incurred, and by the application of modern mining and reducing machinery the company anticipate an immediate and large return for their money.

Having an ore that readily yields $200 per ton, some estimate can be made of the value of this property. With the present imperfect system of mining, ten tons of this ore can be taken out and reduced daily from every shaft opened, at an expense not exceeding $25 per ton, leaving a net daily profit of $1750 for each shaft worked by the Company.

The large working capital reserved will enable the Company at once to procure and erect the best modern machinery for manipulating the ores, by means of which the yield will be largely increased.

These mines, whilst they produce ores richer than those of Colorado or Nevada, have many advantages over them, particularly in an abundance of fuel and cheap labor, and the facility with which they can be worked during the entire year; whilst those of Colorado and Nevada can only be worked during the warm weather.

A test assay of an average specimen of the ore from the Carson Mines was made as late as the 27th of January of the present year, as will appear from the following certificate of Professors Booth and Garrett, the Assayers of the Philadelphia Mint:—

PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1866.

Dear Sir:—We have carefully assayed the sample of ore from "Carson Mine," North Carolina, and find it to yield ten ounces nine pennyweights of pure gold to the ton of ore. The coin value is therefore $216 02 per ton of ore. Yours, respectfully
BOOTH & GARRETT.
Dr. M. B. TAYLOR, No. 404 Walnut street, Philad.

Subscriptions to the Capital Stock will be received at the Office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street, where samples of the ore may be seen, and full information given. 2 3



## COAL.

COAL! COAL!!
BEST QUALITIES OF COAL
AT LOWEST MARKET RATES,
AT
ALTER'S
COAL YARD,
NINTH STREET,
BELOW GIRARD AVENUE.
BRANCH OFFICE CORNER OF SIXTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS. 2 1

JAMES O'BRIEN,
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
COAL,
*BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.*
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.
Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.
Orders left at No. 205 S. Fifth street, No. 32 S. Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to
A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 8 6m

ROBERT P. BENDER,
COAL DEALER,
S. W. CORNER BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.
None but the best WEST LEHIGH, all sizes, from the Greenwood Colliery, on hand, and for sale for CASH ONLY. [2 10 6m
ALSO, ENGINE HEATER, AND FURNACE COAL.



## FLAGS, FIREWORKS, &c.

T. J. McGUIGAN,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC,
FIREWORKS, FLAGS, Etc
MATCHES AND BLACKING,
NO. 2 STRAWBERRY STREET,
First Street above Second between Market and Chesnut.
5 4 PHILADELPHIA.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
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One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 25

# Evening Telegraph

*Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.*

*To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.*

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1866.


### Hanging for Horse-Stealing.

THE Georgia Legislature are determined to hang somebody. Before the war the objects of their kind consideration were the negro-thieves, as they were called. To any one caught in the act of seducing slaves from their allegiance to their masters, was given "a short shrift and a long rope;" but late events have rendered this style of capital punishment altogether unnecessary, as there are no longer any bondsmen to be released. But they cannot altogether refrain from chivalric exercises, and abolitionists and slave-stealers having been disposed of, the horse thieves next come in for their share of condign punishment. This may possibly be a dangerous experiment. It is strongly suspected that prominent Georgians were engaged during the late war in relieving good Union citizens of their equine and bovine stock. The Legislature of Georgia had better be very careful about passing an act whose stringency may bring some of their own necks within the bailiwick of the noose.

An old adage advises those who reside in glass houses to be careful in their use of projectiles; and may it not add to the happiness of some of the citizens of Georgia if this proposed act should become a law. Prudence and discretion are virtues, even among legislators, though they are not always found where we might reasonably expect them. The felony of appropriating your neighbor's horse is a grave one, but hardly rises to the dignity of a hanging matter. Throughout the whole West such cases have usually been disposed of in "Judge Lynch's Court," and that right speedily. It is time that all barbarity and vengeance should be wiped from our statute-books. When just and appropriate punishment is affixed to crime, and the offenders find that they receive their deserts, they will cease to violate the law, and in most cases obey the law of nature and of God by obtaining their bread by the sweat of their brow.

TROUBLE ON THE BORDER.—We predict that before the arrival of the month of April there will have occurred difficulties on the border of the Canadas. There is every promise at the present time that the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty will be the signal for skirmishes and miniature battles between the fishermen of the States and the Government officers of the Provinces. Already the Governor-General of Canada has issued a proclamation warning the United States fishermen that, after the expiration of the Reciprocity Treaty on the 17th of March next, the provisions of the laws previous to 1854 will again come into force, and they will be excluded from the right of fishing in British waters.

Of course, no one the least familiar with the pugnacious tendencies of the fishermen will doubt for a moment that they will resist the proclamation. The fact that the traffic is illegal will act as an incentive to engaging in it. The right which is thus declared by the Governor-General to be abrogated has been claimed and exercised by the fishermen since the old colonial days; and they certainly are not inclined at this late hour, after making their living out of the trade for over a century, to bow meekly before an alleged right, and yield their means of maintenance at the order of a foreigner. We hope that proper legislation will prevent any conflict of interests, and that before the 17th of March, the date when the treaty expires, some arrangement will have been effected by the United States which will temporarily extend that provision which relates to the fisheries. We can hardly blame these men should they decline to yield to what they esteem an arbitrary demand, and persist in engaging in a business which is their only livelihood. The injustice which has been suffered under the Reciprocity Treaty has demanded that, for the general good, it be revoked. While, however, the public good has been conserved, that particular branch of industry will be ruined, if the terms of the law be complied with. They have labored for years to perfect their system, and have at last acquired great proficiency in it because of their enterprise and their bravery.

The Massachusetts and Maine fishermen derived large profits from the trade, and it was rapidly increasing, their superior energy and industry giving them a marked superiority in their business over the provincialists. New England will unquestionably suffer as much, if not more than the Canadians by the lapse of the treaty, which is likely to be improved upon the other side of the frontier into an oportunity for building up British interests at our expense.

Knowing the ill-feeling held by the residents on the borders, we anticipate trouble, grave and serious trouble, unless some remedy be secured. If both Governments neglect to provide a cure, let them remember that the blame of breaking the peace lies rather with their refusal than with that spirit of daring which has induced the fishermen to demand a right which has been theirs for one hundred and twenty years.

Mr. WILLITS moved an amendment to the motion to give the contract for cleaning the streets to HENRY BICKLEY, "that for the purpose of cleansing the streets, lanes, and alleys of the city it shall be divided into two districts, viz.—all south of Market street, including Market street and West Philadelphia, to be called the Southern District; all north of Market street to be called the Northern District, and that the Mayor be authorized to enter into a contract with competent persons," etc.

Mr. EVANS withdrew his amendment, and expressed his willingness to favor Mr. WILLITS' amendment.

Here followed a general discussion, entered into by nearly every member.

Mr. FRANCISCUS called the previous question, and the amendment of Mr WILLITS was agreed to. The bill then passed—Yeas, 28; nays, 12.

THE proceedings of Councils, if correctly reported, exhibit a most remarkable example of a legislative body giving into the hands of an executive that power which belongs by right to itself. The contract for cleansing the streets has always been esteemed one of the largest undertakings that the municipality could grant to any citizen. It is, in fact, the disbursement of hundreds of thousands of dollars out of the City Treasury, without any responsibility. To grant this power to any particular person was always esteemed the privilege of Councils, and the utmost discretion was always evinced in the selection of the contractor. This new bill, which has passed by so large a majority, makes the contract a double one, and gives it into the hands of the Mayor. We are opposed to any such delegation of power. It belongs by law to Councils, and it is a wrong for them to grant it to any one man.

Let them give the contract, and let it be given to the lowest bidder, and not have it doubled and then given into the hands of the Mayor. One man can clean the whole city much cheaper than two men can each clean a half. The amount of money, therefore, to be disbursed will be enlarged; and while we do not deny that the present plan may secure a more thorough cleansing, yet with the increase of cost should come an increase of the care with which the contract is given.

UP TO TIME.—The New York *Herald*, influenced by a laudable desire to be always on the winning side, commences its nominations for the next Presidency in the following article:—

"We are within two years, eight months, and twelve days of the next Presidential election. Time flies rapidly in these days, and the great struggle of 1868 will soon be upon us. The politicians, this clique, that clique, and the other, are sapping and mining to secure the prize, and working to turn the Administration to their purposes and to befog and betray the people. To head them off, and to simplify the radical war upon the Administration, we proclaim General GRANT as the independent champion of the army and the people for the next Presidency."

It is a notable fact that the policy of the *Herald* has always been to nominate every prominent man for the Chief Executiveship of the nation, and when any one is selected, to refer to the particular article in which his claims were favored, and claim the credit of being his original nominator. Hence we may expect that to General GRANT will be added a long list, including every man to whom the popular partiality could possibly turn. By such a course BENNETT is always up to time.

THE LADIES' HOME OF EMPLOYMENT.—The last annual report of the Board of Managers of the Western Association of Ladies for the Employment of the Poor, places that institution in the foremost rank of the charities of our city, to which the liberal should extend a helping hand. The Home of Employment has been in active operation for twenty years, and has aided the destitute women in our midst to support themselves without the degradation of accepting alms. It furnishes work for them to do, pays them for it, and allows them the use of well-furnished rooms and good substantial meals, at the Home, Nos. 19 and 21 South Seventeenth street. During the past few years the demand upon the treasury has been lightened because of the number employed by Government. As this avenue of labor will be closed to them during the coming season, and other resources also stopped, every exertion will be needed to meet the increased demand there will probably be upon the funds of the institution, to admit as great a number as possible within its walls. Their annual income was $3500, of which all has been expended except $200. The claims of this Association are undoubted, and it is but just that the most liberal of all the cities of America should sustain its reputation by giving cheerfully to aid the good work which our ladies are doing.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, February 24, 1866.

The Stock Market continues dull and unsettled. Railroad shares, as we have noticed for some time past, are the most active on the list. About 3000 shares of Catawisa preferred sold at 32½@33, an advance of 1; and small lots of common do. at 24½; Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 55⅞@56, an advance of ½; North Pennsylvania at 36½, a decline of ½; Philadelphia and Erie at 29½@29¾, no change; Reading at 49½, a slight advance; and Norristown at 54, no change; 117½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 31 for Little Schuylkill; 53½ for Minehill; and 62 for Lehigh Valley.

Government bonds are without any material change. 5-20s sold at 103; 10-40s at 94½; and 7·30s at 99⅛@99½; 104 was bid for 6s of 1881. State and City loans are less active Pennsylvania 5s sold at 85½, and new City 6s at 91½.

City Passenger Railroad shares are firmly held. Second and Third sold at 73½, and Hestonville at 35½; 34 was bid for Spruce and Pine, and 67 for West Philadelphia.

Bank shares continue in good demand. Consolidation sold at 40; 204 was bid for North America; 140 for Philadelphia; 121 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 54 for Commercial; 29 for Mechanics'; 102 for Southwark; 52 for Penn Township; 73 for Western; 31 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 62 for City; 62 for Corn Exchange; and 55 for Union.

Canal shares are unsettled and rather lower. Susquehanna Canal sold at 12; 28½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 52 for Lehigh Valley; 114 for Morris Canal preferred; 30 for Delaware Division; and 57½ for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Oil shares are dull and neglected. Ocean sold at 15@15¼; and Dalzell at 1·69.

Mr. Theodore R. Graham, of the firm of Carson & Graham, was to-day elected a member of the Board of Brokers.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $2500 | U S 7·30s Aug. | 99⅛ | 100 sh | Cata pf. | b30 32½ |
| $100 | do | June 99⅛ | 100 sh | do | s30 32½ |
| $2000 | do | July 99⅛ | 100 sh | do | s30 32½ |
| $650 | do | July..c 99⅛ | 100 sh | do | b10 32½ |
| $8000 | Pa 5s coup..lts | 85½ | 100 sh | do..s60wn | 32½ |
| $5000 | do | 86 | 300 sh | Catawissa | 21 |
| $5000 | do | 86 | 95 sh | Penna R..lots | 56 |
| $2600 | City 6s, new | 91½ | 153 sh | do | 55½ |
| $4800 | do | 91½ | 93 sh | do | 55½ |
| $1000 | U S 10-40s | 94½ | 300 sh | Ocean..c..lots | 15 |
| 100 sh | Cata pf....15 | 32½ | 300 sh | do..c | 15 |
| 100 sh | do | 32½ | 200 sh | do..c | 15 |
| 100 sh | do...s60wn | 32½ | 300 sh | do..c | 15½ |
| 100 sh | do | 32½ | 400 sh | do..lots | b30 15½ |
| 100 sh | do...s60wn | 32½ | 100 sh | Susq Can..c | 12 |
| 100 sh | do | 32½ | 22 sh | Norristown | 54 |
| 100 sh | do.....s60 | 32½ | 100 sh | Reading | b30 49½ |
| 100 sh | do...s60wn | 32½ | 100 sh | N Penna | 38½ |
| 100 sh | do.....s30 | 32½ | 100 sh | do | s5 38½ |
| 100 sh | do | 32½ | 50 sh | Ph & E | b30 29½ |
| 100 sh | do | 32½ | 100 sh | do | lots 29½ |
| 100 sh | do | 32½ | 6 sh | Consol Is | 40 |
| 300 sh | do s60wn | 32½ | 80 sh | Hazleton | s5 56 |
| 200 sh | do..lots s30 | 32½ | 27 sh | 2d & 3d | lots 73½ |

HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows:—

| | Buying. | Selling. |
|---|---|---|
| American Gold | 135½ | 136½ |
| American Silver, 4s and 5s | 131 | 132 |
| American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes | 128 | 129 |
| Pennsylvania Currency | ¾ | 1 |
| New York Exchange | 1-20 | par. |

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10 A. M. | 136 | 12 M. | 136½ |
| 11 A. M. | 136½ | 1 P. M. | 136½ |

—Amount of coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad during the week ending Thursday, February 22, 1866:—

| | Tons. Cwt. |
|---|---|
| From St. Clair | 17,027·18 |
| " Port Carbon | 8,927·09 |
| " Pottsville | 833·00 |
| " Schuylkill Haven | 20,432·12 |
| " Auburn | 1,218·00 |
| " Port Clinton | 6,583·09 |
| " Harrisburg and Dauphin | 29·06 |
| Total anthracite coal for week | 85,104·14 |
| Bituminous coal from Harrisburg and Dauphin for week | 2,907·05 |
| Total of all kinds for week | 88,011·19 |
| Previously this year | 474,468·00 |
| Total | 562,479·19 |
| To same time last year | 500,276·06 |

### Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, February 24.—Cotton is dull at yesterday's figures. There is but little Quercitron Bark here. We continue to quote at $32·50 per ton.

The Flour Market continues as dull as ever, with very little inquiry for shipment. About 1600 barrels Northwestern Extra Family sold at $8 25@9 ₱ barrel, and 150 do. do. on secret terms. The sales to the home trade take a wide range, say from $6 25 for superfine up to $12 50 for fancy lots.

About 100 bbls. Rye Flour sold in a small way at $4 75. Prices of Corn Meal are entirely nominal.

There is some inquiry for prime Wheat, but there is very little of this description offering, while inferior can only be sold at relatively low figures. Sales of 2600 bushels fair and prime red at $1 98@2·25, and 600 bushels common Michigan at $1·48. White ranges from $2 25 to $2 50. Rye is steady; 1000 bushels sold at 74c Corn comes in slowly, but the demand is limited. Sales of yellow at 68c. Oats are steady at 47c A lot of Pennsylvania Barley sold at 75c., and some Malt at $1 35@1·45

In groceries but little doing and no essential change in prices.

Whisky is held with more firmness. About 100 barrels refined sold at $2 20@2 22

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SERMON TO MEDICAL STUDENTS.—Rev. Bishop SIMPSON will preach a Sermon to Medical Students in Trinity M. E. Church, EIGHTH Street, above Race To-morrow (Sunday) Evening at ½8 o'clock. The body of the Church will be reserved for Students

CHRIST REFORMED CHURCH, GREEN Street, near Sixteenth.—Preaching on Sunday 25th inst. by the Pastor, Rev. S. H. GIESEY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the Evening—"The Search for Provender;" being the Fifth of the series on Elijah. Strangers invited.

SOUTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, above ELEVENTH Street.—Rev. R. A. MALLERY, Pastor.—Preaching To-morrow Morning, at 10½; Afternoon, 3½; Evening, Union Prayer Meeting, 7½. Also, services every evening during next week.

LOGAN SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TWENTIETH and VINE streets.—Preaching by the Rev. A. H. SLOAT, of Milford, N. J., To-morrow Morning at 10½ o'clock, and Evening at 7½ o'clock.

BETHANY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SOUTH Street, west of Twenty-first.—Divine Service by the Pastor at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject of Evening Discourse: The Sabbath: Its Divine Authority and Universal and Perpetual Obligation.

FIFTH UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Rev. Mr. HANNA'S, TWENTIETH and BUTTONWOOD Streets.—Preaching To-morrow Morning at 10½; Communion Services at 2. Preaching at 7½, evening.

PREACHING—RIDGE AVENUE, near Jefferson.—Rev. J. M CALDWELL, to-row, 10½ and 7½. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock. Prayer Meeting, Friday Evening, 7½. All in the neighborhood are cordially invited.

REV. D. M. GRAHAM, D. D., LATE Pastor of the Free Baptist Church in New York city, will preach To-morrow (Sabbath), at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. at the Hall of the United Brethren, corner of EIGHTH and PARRISH Streets.

EBENEZER M. E. CHURCH, CHRISTIAN, below Fourth.—Missionary services to-morrow 10½ A. M., Rev Bishop AMES, D. D. 2½ P. M. Sunday School Anniversary. 7½ P. M., Rev. JOSEPH E. SMITH.

ELDER BURBANK WILL PREACH on Sabbath Afternoon, at ZION, CHRISTIAN Street, below Sixth. Also, Elder GRANT will preach all next week.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SIXTH Street, above Green.—Rev. R. W. HENRY, D. D., Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

COHOCKSINK PRESBYTERIAN Church.—Preaching to-morrow (Sabbath) Morning at 10½ o'clock. In the Evening at 7½ o'clock.

"COME."—SERMON BY T. H. STOCKTON, ELEVENTH and WOOD, Sabbath, 3½ P. M.

OLIVET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—A Sermon to Young Men To-morrow Evening, by the Pastor.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

Notice is hereby given that a Meeting of the Stockholders of the Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company will be held at the Rooms of the Board of Trade, on MONDAY, March 5th, 1866, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing seven Directors, in pursuance of a provision of the third section of the act incorporating said company.

THOMAS C. HAND,
FREDERICK COLLINS,
RICHARD WOOD,
A. E. CHESEBROUGH,
W. S. RUSSELL,
GEORGE L. BUZBY,
WILLIAM MASSEY,
JOHN O. JAMES,
WILLIAM C. HARRIS,
GEORGE N. ALLEN,
HENRY SIMONS,
A. M. CONOVER,
WILLIAM M. WILSON,
JOHN D. STOCKTON,
A. J. CATHERWOOD,
HENRY WINSOR,
E. A. SOUDER,
WILLIAM B. THOMAS,
Corporators.

2 24 7t
Philadelphia, February 24, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the ASHBURTON COAL COMPANY, for the election of Five Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of general business, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 32 PINE Street, Room No. 10, New York, on the 10th day of March next, at 12 noon, and at the Continental Hotel, corner of NINTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, on the 13th day of March next, at 2 P. M.

2 24 14t CHARLES A. BERRIAN, Secretary.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20, 1866.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 5th day of March, 1866, at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

2 21 10t

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA, January 30, 1866
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 20th day of February, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the SANSOM STREET HALL.

The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 5th day of March, 1866, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street,

EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

1 30 25t

THE DIRECTORS OF THE PETROLEUM VAPOR STOVE AND GAS LIGHT COMPANY have, this 22d day of February, 1866, declared a Dividend of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS a share, payable at the Office of the Company, No. 223 DOCK Street, on and after March 1, 1866. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from February 24 until March 3.

2 24 smw6t N. H. HANNUM, Secretary.

THE INSTINCTS OF YOUTH ARE generally good. So are the tendencies of the community towards
HELFENSTEIN'S EXCELSIOR PRINTING ROOMS,
No 439 CHESNUT Street.

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDEBOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE:—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 BAIDEN Lane, Albany, N. Y.

The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either *personally* or by *mail*, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 1 18 6m

RETROUVEY'S TURKISH BANDOLENIAN HAIR TONIC.

THE DRESSING AND RESTORER OF THE AGE.

TURKISH BANDOLENIAN.

RETROUVEY'S TURKISH BANDOLENIAN.

*Retrouvey's Turkish Bandolenian.* What can be more acceptable than anything that will beautify? that will restore nature's decay by stopping the hair from falling out, restoring its natural color, making it to grow in luxuriance and beauty, assist in putting up according to the present style and fashion and keep it in place? This, *Retrouvey's Turkish Bandolenian Hair Tonic* will do, and for proof we refer you to any person who has tried it. It is acknowledged to be the beautifier of the age, the only Hair Tonic and Restorer worthy of the name. In *Turkey*, in *France*, in *England*, in *America*, everywhere where the Bandolenian is known, it is pronounced the "*ne plus ultra*" of Hair Preparations. Remember, it is free from all *metallic poisons* that are contained in most Hair Colors and dressings. It is the extract of many flowers and herbs, beautifully put up, an ornament to the Toilet.

For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers, Wholesale,

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
DYOTT & Co.,
Principal Depot for United States and Canadas.
JAMES PALMER & Co.,
No. 429 Market street,
Philadelphia.

12 5 tuths8m

JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.
To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.
7 17 1y

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURED PIANOS
Are acknowledged the best instruments made in America.

They have been awarded the highest Premiums at all the principal exhibitions ever held in this country, with numerous testimonials from the first artists in America and Europe.

They are now the leading Pianos, and are sold to all parts of the world, and are offered on more liberal terms than any others in the city, for the reason that the instruments can be obtained directly from us, the manufacturers. Our extensive facilities enable us to offer great inducements over others.

Warerooms No. 1021 CHESNUT Street, opposite St. Lawrence Hotel. SCHOMACKER Piano-forte Manufacturing Company. 1 25 1m

OAK SHADE OIL COMPANY,
*OF PHILADELPHIA.*

CAPITAL.....$600,000
Shares.....120,000. Par Value.....$5·00.

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM BAILEY.
TREASURER,
HUGH GAMBLE.
SECRETARY,
J. DALLAS HALL.
DIRECTORS
JOHN F. GROSS, DAVIS KIMBLE,
HUGH GAMBLE, JOHN H. JONES,
WILLIAM BAILEY.

OFFICE, No. 329 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 12 1mrp

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

CONCERT HALL.

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT.
*ELOCUTION AND MUSIC,*
CONCERT AND READINGS,
PATRIOTIC, CLASSICAL,
SENTIMENTAL, and HUMOROUS,
ON TUESDAY EVENING, February 27.
AMPHION QUARTETTE, and
Professor N. K. RICHARDSON,
The distinguished Elocutionist.
Pianist.....Prof. A. M. GOLDSBOROUGH
Tickets 50 cents. No extra charge for reserved seats. For sale at Pugh's, Sixth and Chesnut; Trumpler's, Seventh and Chesnut; and at Risley's Bookstand, Continental Hotel. 2 24 2t*
Doors open at 7. Entertainment begins at 8 o'clock.

NORTH AMERICAN
MINING COMPANY.
Office, No. 327 WALNUT Street,
(SECOND FLOOR)
100,000 Shares, Capital Stock.
Par Value.....$10·00

This Company owns in fee simple several valuable Silver Mines in Nevada.

50,000 Shares for Working Capital.

25,000 to be Sold in 25 Lots at $5000 Each.

Subscriptions received at the office until March 14.

BY ORDER OF THE DIRECTORS.

2 21 18t T. S. EMERY, Treasurer.

SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.—LET US NOT be compelled to turn away the hungry, cold, half-clad soldier's widow and orphan, or him who fought and bled for us without some aid.

Citizens of Philadelphia—Americans:—Shall you allow this thing to be? Let it never have been written—may I never see the day when I shall have to say to the hungry soldier or the hungry widow and children of our soldiers, "There is nothing to give you."

The following Supervisory Committee will have "City Pastor's" work under their direction and supervision, audit his accounts, and satisfy the public in regard to the whole work.

Ex-Governor POLLOCK,
MORTON McMICHAEL, Mayor of Philadelphia,
Hon. HENRY D. MOORE,
JAMES B. ORNE, Esq.

Contributions can be left with any of these gentlemen.

Contributions of money and coal should be sent to "City Pastor," Superintendent or Immediate Aid for Soldiers' Families, No. 1341 LOMBARD Street, Philadelphia. Contributions of clothing and food to Mrs. "City Pastor," Superintendent of Clothing Department.

Miss H. MOONEY, Visitor and Assistant Superintendent of Supplies and Distribution.

Applications for aid attended to every afternoon from 2 to 6 o'clock. Applicants, if possible, will come recommended as worthy and needy. 2 5 sw 8t*

## VICTOR HUGO'S GREAT BOOK

*IS PUBLISHED THIS DAY BY*

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,

No. 306 CHESNUT STREET, Philada.

THE BRIGAND; or, The Demon of the North. By Victor Hugo, author of "Les Miserables," etc. Complete in one large octavo volume. Price 75 cents.

THE QUEEN'S REVENGE. By Wilkie Collins, author of "The Dead Secret," "After Dark," "Hide and Seek," "Basil; or, The Crossed Path," etc. Printed from advance proof-sheets. One volume, octavo. Price 75 cents.

THE COQUETTE; or, The Life and Letters of Eliza Wharton. A True Tale in Real Life. With an Historical Preface, and a Memoir of the Author By a Lady of Massachusetts. Complete in one large duodecimo volume. Price $1·50 in paper, or $2 in cloth.

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A LIGHT AND A DARK CHRISTMAS. By Mrs. Henry Wood. Price 25 cents.

CORA BELMONT; or, THE SINCERE LOVER. A True Story of the Heart. Complete in one large duodecimo volume. Price $1·50 in paper, or $2 00 in cloth.

THE TWINS AND HEART. By M. F. Tupper. Complete in one large octavo volume. Price 75 cents.

THE CROCK OF GOLD. By M. F. Tupper. Complete in one large octavo volume. Price 75 cents.

OUR MUTUAL FRIEND. By Charles Dickens. With all the Author's Illustrations, forty in number. Price $1·00 in paper, or $1·50 in cloth; or, in two volumes, cloth, with tinted illustrations, $4·00.

ROANOKE; or, WHERE IS UTOPIA? A thrilling novel of Southern Life. By C. H. Wiley. Illustrated. 75 cents.

THE LOST WILL. By Mrs. Wood. Price 50 cents.

RED COURT FARM. By Mrs. Wood. Price 75 cents.

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## AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LEONARD GROVER, - DIRECTOR.

BRIEF SEASON
OF
GRAND GERMAN OPERA.

Seats may be procured for any night announced, TO-DAY, at TRUMPLER'S Music Store.

OBSERVE PRICES BELOW.

FIRST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1866.

For the only night during the season, Gounod's very popular Opera,

FAUST,

WITH THE REMARKABLE CAST:—

FRANZ HIMMER, his original role.....Faust
JOSEPH HERMANNS.....Mephistopheles
His very ce ebrated character.
MADAME JOHANNA ROTTER as.....Marguerite
MADLLE SOPHIE DZIUBA as.....Seibel

This ever popular opera will receive one representation during the season only. Himmer and Hermanns will appear in their original roles the appearance of these artists as "Faust" and "Mephistopheles" at the close of the enormously successful season of Grand Italian and Great German Opera in Boston, was the signal for round after round of vigorous cheers. The Boston *Post* says:—"We cheerfully ascribe to this the position of the most satisfactory performance of the whole season." Palpable improvement is discernible in Hermans, who makes the "Mephistopheles" more than ever his own. Indeed several of the best critics in Boston, Washington, and Baltimore claim a decided improvement in the quality of Hermans' magnificent voice. The opera is presented with new and magnificent costumes and properties.

TUESDAY EVENING, February 27, 1866,
only time of Auber's very popular Opera,
FRA DIAVOLO.
HABELMAN, ARMAND, HERMANS, WEINLICH, STEINECKE.
MADAME ROTTER, MADAME JOHANNSEN

The first production here by this Company of this wonderfully popular opera. The able critic of the Washington "Chronicle" pronounced the recent production of "Fra Diavolo" the most genuine success of the season, and the most enjoyable operatic performance ever given in that city. It is not presumption to say that no other American cast equals that of the German Opera Company in vivacity and *esprit de l'opera*.

Habelmann and Madame Rotter are esteemed as in their most effective *roles* Hermanns, slightly transforming on that good nature which the public everywhere accords him in order to please Milor, the Englishman, with something national, introduces, as one of the Robbers, Russell's popular ballad, "I'm afloat! I'm afloat!" which produces the most tumultuous enthusiasm, and presents this popular basso in an entirely new feature.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 28, 1866,
MOZART'S IMMORTAL OPERA,
MAGIC FLUTE. MAGIC FLUTE.
DEBUT OF MAD'LLE ELVIRA NADDI,
Hermans, Franz Himmer, Weinlich, Elvira Naddi, Madame Johannsen.

This sublime Opera of the great Maestro is presented after the most careful study and rehearsal, any now attracts the largest audience uniformly of the entire repertoire. The Opera is at present given in a most gratifying manner, and as clearly excelling all its former presentations in this country, is worthy of the largest attendance which it receives.

Prices for the three nights announced—Admission, ONE DOLLAR; secured seats, FIFTY CENTS EXTRA.

WRIGHT'S FRESH TOMATOES, OF MY OWN CANNING,
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER CAN.
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From $3 to $50,
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IN CASE OF DEATH, AND
$3 to $50 Weekly Compensation,
FOR ANY DISABLING INJURY.

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Market value, $461,961·45

INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1865,
$544,492·92.

*Losses Paid During the Year Amounting to*
$87,636·31.

LOSSES PAID PROMPTLY.
DIVIDENDS MADE ANNUALLY, thus aiding the insured to pay premiums.
The last DIVIDEND on all Mutual Policies in force January 1, 1866, was

*FIFTY PER CENT.*

## MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

IMPROVEMENTS IN ATLANTIC CITY.—Extensive preparations are being made in Atlantic City to accommodate the public the coming season. Already a large number of rooms are engaged. The proprietors of the United States have erected a fine building, south of their hotel premises, to be used by the army of servants employed by that extensive establishment. Hagan's Retreat, near the National Excursion House, is being enlarged by a building thirty by forty feet. It will contain a large dining-room, and a number of side rooms for various purposes. About eighteen chambers will be added. Daly's Second Street House will be enlarged and improved, making the main building thirty by thirty-six feet, three stories high, with kitchen and appropriate out-buildings. Rotherham's Washington House will be enlarged by a capacious building, which will front on Pacific avenue. Hinkle's Congress Hall has been ornamented with a new portico, and other improvements are being made by that popular landlord. Many of the hotels will increase their capacity, and modernize their buildings.

A large boarding-house will be erected on Massachusetts avenue, below Atlantic, near McClees' establishment. This will be put up by Mr. Evard, who is also building a cottage on Pacific, above New Jersey avenue, and another on New Jersey, above Pacific avenue. Mr. Goodbought is making preparations to build a large cottage on Pacific avenue, opposite Congress Hall, 40 by 44 feet, with appropriate outbuildings. The Hon. John F. Starr is making quite an addition to his cottage, and others are being repaired, enlarged and beautified. Mr. Gutekunz has nearly finished a very tasteful and elegantly constructed cottage on Pennsylvania avenue, near the beach; and Mr. Charles Weiss, of Germantown, is building two, one on Delaware avenue, the other on Virginia avenue. There are many other improvements contemplated. North Carolina avenue is to be graded and gravelled from Arctic avenue to the beach. Much of the swampy ground is filled up, and the City Councils are making a liberal outlay to improve the city.

TURNPIKE OVER SEVEN MILES OF MARSH.—Proposals have been issued for the construction of a turnpike across the marsh from the main land to Atlantic City. The completion of the road by the 1st of July is demanded of the contractor. Much of the stock is already taken, and success is no longer problematical. This improvement must give an immense impetus to the progress of Atlantic City, as it will afford a pleasant drive of seven miles, where a pleasant sea breeze can be enjoyed all the way. This road will also afford excellent facilities to the shore farmers for bringing fresh truck and vegetables to the market.

A PHILANTHROPIC WORK.—The work of fitting up and arranging the building recently purchased by Messrs. Garrison and McKeen, for the purpose of converting it into a Dispensary, has already been commenced, and will be vigorously prosecuted to completion. It is situated in a central part of the city, on Third, below Market street, and is an institution which will be of incalculable benefit to the citizens. The physicians of Camden are to hold a meeting in a few days, in order to adopt measures to give it their systematic attendance.

HIS NAME.—The name of the German who was found so terribly cut and mutilated in the face, on Thursday night, is Peter Stueble, and was a member of the 34th New Jersey Regiment. He has been sent to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

DECEASED.—Isaac L. Lowe, Surrogate of Camden county, died at his residence in Camden, about 1 o'clock yesterday, after an illness of several weeks.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

THE FOLLOWING important circular to Cotton Brokers was issued this morning:—

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, FIRST DISTRICT PENNSYLVANIA, No. 419 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, February 24.—The attention of cotton brokers is called to the fact that the regulations of the Treasury Department require that cotton, packed in bales, shall contain a metal tag or inspection label, showing that the Internal Revenue taxes on the same have been paid, attested by the Collector of Internal Revenue of the District from whence the cotton is shipped. In addition to this, all consignments of cotton should be accompanied by a permit from the Collector of Internal Revenue of the District from whence the cotton is shipped, describing the marks and numbers on the bales, their weight, and certifying that the Internal Revenue taxes on the same have been paid, and granting permission for removal. Information has been received at this office that considerable quantities of cotton have been sent to this market without complying with the regulations of the Department in this particular, no inspection labels being on the bales, and no permits forwarded with the consignment. The absence of these proofs that the Internal Revenue taxes have been paid renders the cotton liable to seizure by Collectors of Internal Revenue, no matter in whose hands found.

JOHN H. TAGGART,
Collector First District Pennsylvania.

A DESERVED COMPLIMENT.—The committee who have charge of the procuring of a proper representation of the battle of Gettysburg to hang in our State Capitol, have so far progressed in their work as to have selected the artist. Mr. Rothermel, of this city, has been chosen, and we do not think it could have fallen in better hands. Mr. Rothermel stands at the very head of the historical painters of the day, and his exquisite pencil will do ample justice to the grand subject. Our earlier artists made their reputation by depicting the battle scenes of the Revolution, and those living at the present day have great opportunity to excel their predecessors, inasmuch as their field of operation is so much more extensive. We expect that the forthcoming picture will entirely eclipse any of Mr. Rothermel's previous efforts, for the theme ought to inspire the dullest artist, and we are satisfied that Mr. Rothermel's genius is able to cope with the magnitude of the subject.

CHARGED WITH ROBBING A SHOE STORE.—A youth named Robert Cressman, fifteen years of age, was arrested yesterday afternoon on suspicion of larceny. He had in his possession when taken into custody a pair of ladies' gaiters. He was conveyed to the Fifteenth Ward Station House, when he was identified by an officer as being engaged recently in the robbery of a shoe store in Reading. He was taken back to that city for trial. Two young men came to town from Reading last evening, and took lodgings in a stable in the neighborhood of Fifteenth and Callowhill streets. They were arrested, and conveyed to the Station House, charged with being accomplices of Cressman in the robbery of the shoe store at Reading.

A SOLDIER COMMITS SUICIDE.—A returned soldier named James Hall, aged 31 years, cut his throat last night about 12 o'clock, in a cell of the Nineteenth Ward Station House. It appears that Hall, who belonged to Company B, 29th Maine Volunteers, and who resided at Belfast, Maine, was on his way home, but got left by the New York train last evening. He went to the Nineteenth Ward Station House to remain over night, and while there, in a temporary fit of derangement, jumped out of the window and ran off down the street. He was overtaken and brought back to the Station House and locked up. About midnight he cut his throat, and died almost immediately. The deceased leaves a wife and child.

LONDON MAGAZINES AND PICTORIAL PAPERS.—Mr. A. Winch, No. 505 Chesnut street, places on our table to-day the latest received numbers of Dickens' *All the Year Round*, *Once-a-Week*, and *Cassell's Illustrated Family Paper*—the last two named splendidly illustrated.

John J. Kromer, No. 403 Chesnut street, sends the London *Art Journal* for February—an admirable number: London *Fun*, *Punch*, and *Orchestra*; also the *Argosy*—a new candidate for public favor.

The publishers have favored us with Arthur's *Home Magazine* for February—an attractive number.

RELIGIOUS.—Interesting religious ceremonies will occur in the city to-morrow. Right Rev. Bishop Vail, of Kansas, will administer the rite of confirmation at St. Asaphs P. E. Church, Twelfth street, below Fitzwater, to-morrow morning, at 10½ o'clock. Bishop Ames will preach to-morrow afternoon, at Ebenezer M. E. Church, Christian street, below Fourth. Rev. I. M. Crowell, D.D., will preach to-morrow morning, in the Seventh Presbyterian Church, Broad street, above Chesnut. Subject—"Bringing Children to Christ." Dr. E. R. Beadle, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, at Seventh and Arch streets, will repeat his splendid sermon to young ladies, by special request, on to-morrow morning. Dr. Thomas Stockton will preach at Eleventh and Wood to-morrow afternoon, at half-past 3. Subject—"Come." A meeting of the friends of the Sabbath will be held in the Presbyterian Church, Broad and Penn Square (Dr. Cowell's) to-morrow evening. Rev. Dr. Rudder, recently installed rector of St. Stevens, will conduct the services to-morrow. A sermon to young men will be delivered to-morrow evening, at the Olivet Presbyterian Church.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY WITH INTENT TO KILL.—Christopher Green employed himself, about 2 o'clock this morning, in making a noise and annoying the neighborhood in front of the tavern of Mr. Moffit, up town. Moffit came out and began to expostulate with the troublesome customer, when he drew a knife and made a violent assault and battery on Mr. Moffit, with intent to kill. Moffit was cut in the mouth, on the chin, and on the breast. Green was arrested and taken before Alderman Toland, who committed him in default of $1000 bail.

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.—We desire to call the attention of our numerous lady readers to the fact that George D. Wisham, No. 7 North Eighth street, has now on sale a large and varied assortment of dry goods—consisting of all-wool delaines, muslins, sheetings, shirtings, etc. etc. A visit to this dry goods emporium is certain to result in pleasure and profit.

WOODEN STABLES TAKEN DOWN.—The police have taken down two wooden stables, recently, in accordance with the provisions of an ordinance prohibiting the erection of frame buildings in the built-up portion of the city.

BREACH OF ORDINANCE.—Three young men were arrested at Fairmount Park yesterday afternoon by the Park police, for shooting at a target within the grounds of the Park. They were fined for a breach of ordinance.

THE FOLLOWING IMPORTANT POLITICAL DOCUMENT, recently brought to light, has been so much damaged by rats that it cannot all be deciphered, but enough remains to be highly interesting:—"It may be asserted, without the slightest doubt, that the President's Veto Message * * * * * Radicals * * * * opposite party. The effect will be to * * * * * and what will appear equally astonishing. * * * * * * but nevertheless, the President himself has declared * * * * * infallibly certain, as * * * * * * * * best cheapest, and handsomest Clothing in * * * * * always found at TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & Co.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!
VISIT TO JEFF. DAVIS!
STARTLING DISCLOSURES!

*From our own Special.*

Passing by Fortress Monroe yesterday, I took occasion to drop in for a call upon the ex-President of the late lamented Confederate States.

Mr. Davis is looking quite old. Many ascribe this to his treatment here; but I think it probably arises from the fact that he was born in 1808.

When I entered his apartment, he was sitting upon a chair which stood upon the floor. He had one hand on his knee. This position, however, is not compulsory, and he varies it at will.

I said, "How do you do, sir?"

He said, "Pretty well, Gus, how are you?" I do not know why he called me that; Augustus is not my name.

I then said, "Sir, there are many conflicting rumors concerning your treatment in this place. Have you anything to complain of?"

He said, "Young man, I should think I had."

Said I, "Of what?"

Said he, "Of being locked up."

"How do they feed you?" I asked. "On victuals mostly," he answered.

"Do the bugs trouble you?" I asked. "Yes, when they bite me," said he.

I observed there was no Persian carpet on the floor, neither did I notice a rocking chair. Taking my leave of him, I said, "Can I do anything for you?"

"Yes," said he, 'send me the 'Book of Cuttings' I see advertised by Charles Stokes & Co., the Clothiers under the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia. With this request my interview closed.

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CASTORS put on Furniture, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

THE NORTH AMERICAN MINING COMPANY.—We were this morning shown a solid silver brick weighing 5 pounds 14 ounces, which was the result of the assay of ore from the Big Creek Mining District in Nevada, and also a specimen of the crude bullion just from the retort. The lump was about the size of a walnut, and rested upon a base which gave clear indications of the presence of gold. The nugget was valued at $4 50. The North American Mining Company have recently opened an office in this city at No 327 Walnut street, and $75,000 worth of stock have already been disposed of. The Company own about two miles of Silver Ledges, and have sunk one shaft and dug a tunnel. The ore taken out at the depth of 34 feet yields $237 per ton, and the richest portion of the seam has not yet been reached. The North American promises to be one of the most lucrative and profitable organizations in the Silver Mining Districts—to use the technical language of the craft, it is "the gilt-edged" Company of Nevada. Persons interested in mining operations would do well to peruse the prospectus of the North American.

WINDOW SHADES, Curtains, Cornices, Bedding and Upholstery, at W. Henry Patten's West End Upholstery Establishment, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

GREAT ADVANTAGES are offered to the citizens of Philadelphia by the opening of the Market Street Tea House for the sale of Teas and Coffees exclusively, on the southeast corner of Twelfth and Market. The house is conveniently located in the central part of the city, opposite the principal markets, and conducted by Messrs. Boyd & Co., gentlemen whose experience enables them to select the best goods in the market, which they offer at the lowest market prices.

We solicit for them the liberal patronage of our readers.

WORKMEN sent out to do Upholstering of any description, at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

THE "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINE.—This popular Sewing Machine has no rival in the world. It performs the finest and best work with the greatest ease and facility, and every machine sold is warranted to give satisfaction, or the money will be refunded. The rooms of the agent for this excellent machine are daily thronged with customers. Call and examine. No. 630 Chesnut street.

SPRING MATTRESSES overhauled, mended, and made up new, at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

BLEST IS THE MAID and worthy to be blest,
Whose soul entire by him she loves possest;
Feels every vanity in fondness lost,
And asks no power, but that of pleasing most.
Hers is the bliss, in just return to prove
The honest warmth of undissembled love;
With sympathizing voice with him condole,
And go to Alter's—when she's out of coal.

LACE AND MUSLIN Curtains, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

FURNITURE Repaired, Re-upholstered, and Varnished, at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

"THEY CURE!"—What cures? Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for a Cough, Ayer's Pills for a purgative, and Ayer's Sarsaparilla for the complaints that require an alterative medicine.

UPHOLSTERY work of every description done immediately on call, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

A FINE opportunity to obtain wood pictures at reduced prices—all style photographs executed with rare skill at B. F. Reimer's, No. 624 Arch street. Don't fail to go.

BLINDS AND SHADES Repaired, at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

SALE OF OIL OF PAINTINGS.—Parties wishing to contribute to the sale of Oil Paintings, to be held at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, on Tuesday and Wednesday, February 27th and 28th, must have their paintings in store by Saturday next, 24th instant.

BOLSTERS AND PILLOWS of the finest quality, at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

RUPTURE professionally treated, and correct Trusses applied, by C. H. Needles, corner of Twelfth and Race streets; Ladies' department first door below. A full line of Mechanical Remedies and Supports.

CARPETS AND MATTING cut, altered and laid, at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.

## MARRIED.

McVAUGH—JACOBY.—On the 22d instant, by Rev. J. H. Kennard, Mr. BENJAMIN S. McVAUGH to Miss EMMA JACOBY, both of this city.

MILLER—CALHOUN.—On the 8th of January, 1866, at the Parsonage of Firman M. E. Chapel, No. 2239 Lombard street, by Rev. John J. Jones, Mr. JOHN MILLER to Miss MAGGIE CALHOUN, both of this city.

SWOYER—WARNER.—At the residence of the bride's mother, on the 22d instant, by the Rev. E. W. Hutter, JACOB K. SWOYER to SALLIE A. WARNER, youngest daughter of the late John Warner, Esq., both of this city. No cards.

## DIED.

BOYD.—Suddenly, on the 23d instant, JAMES BOYD, in the 49th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his brother's residence, Edwin Boyd, No. 520 Master street, on Sunday afternoon, the 25th instant, at 1 o'clock.

BRANAN.—On the 22d instant, LAURA, infant daughter of William H. and Kate C. Branan, aged 7 months and 4 days.

We had a little Laura once,
She was our only pride;
We loved her, ah, perhaps too well,
For soon she slept and died.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, Henry Mangle, No. 422 Allan street, Eighteenth Ward, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

EMHARDT.—On Friday morning, the 23d instant, FREDERICK EMHARDT, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends, also Mitchell Lodge, No. 296, A. Y. M., and the Custom House Officers, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Germantown avenue, near School street, Germantown, on Monday, February 26, at 2 o'clock P. M.

FULMER.—On the 23d instant, Mrs. CATHARINE, relict of the late John Fulmer, in the 89th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1341 Palmer street, Eighteenth Ward, on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

HARRIS.—Suddenly, on the 20th instant, BENJAMIN HARRIS, formerly Orderly Sergeant of Company G, Colonel Baxter's Fire Zouaves, in the 30th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Bricklayers' Union, of Philadelphia, also the members of Company G, Colonel Baxter's Fire Zouaves, now in this city, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 918 N. Nineteenth street, above Poplar, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

REDNER.—On Wednesday morning, the 21st instant, JOSEPH JUSTICE REDNER, in the 30th year of his age.

His male friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 824 S. Twenty-first street, on Saturday afternoon, the 24th instant, at 2 o'clock.

Funeral services at St. Clement's Church, at 3 o'clock.

RONEY.—This morning, of pneumonia, ELIZABETH, wife of Samuel J. Roney.

Due notice will be given of her funeral.

WORK.—On Friday, the 23d instant, MARY ALLEN, second daughter of George F. and Henrietta L. Work, on her fourth birthday.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandmother, Elizabeth Work, No. 725 S. Third street, on Monday, the 26th instant, at 2 o'clock.

LONG FIRMER CHISELS, SOCKET FIRMER Chisels, Millwrights' Firmer Chisels, Millwrights' Framing Chisels, Turning Chisels, and Gouges, and a general variety of Tools, for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

BARN-DOOR HANGERS, ROLLERS, AND Rail, Sheaves for Sliding Doors and Shutters, Well Wheels, Pully Wheels with friction rollers, small Iron Tackle Pulleys, etc., for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

BOXES AND CHESTS OF TOOLS, IN VAriety, at TRUMAN & SHAW'S,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.

It is recommended by physicians of this and other places, as a superior *tonic*, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. L. JORDAN,
No. 220 PEAR Street.

Champagne Cider, by the dozen, bottled, or by the barrel. 2 14§

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
No. 113 N. FRONT and No. 114 N. WATER Street.
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22§ Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

ROUSSEL'S CARBONIC ACID AND ARTIFIcial Mineral Spring Waters, in Glass Fountains or Syphons.

The subscriber is now prepared to supply Physicians, Druggists, Hotels, and private families with perfectly pure Carbonic Acid Water, and the following Mineral Spring Waters, prepared strictly according to the most recent analysis, and conveniently put up in Glass Syphons containing four glasses, and retaining an excess of Carbonic Acid Gas to the last drop:—

Plain or Carbonic Acid Water.
Soda Water.
Seltzer Water.
Vichy Water (Grande Grille).
Vichy Water (with Lithia).
Kissingen Water (Rakoczy).
Lithia Water.

An experience of over twenty-five years in the preparation of Mineral Waters together with his chemical knowledge, enables the subscriber to promise to the public that none but the purest article will be sold by him. EUGENE ROUSSEL,
2 20 6trp* No. 518 PRUNE Street.

IT WILL PAY
*TO ADVERTISE*
IN COUNTRY NEWSPAPERS!

The undersigned is agent for the best country papers in all parts of the United States, and contracts for advertising at the publishers' lowest rates. His system of advertising is such that no one who designs to make his business known in many different sections of the country should fail to avail themselves of it. He recommends and represents only well-established papers, and *guarantees* careful insertions of advertisements in all cases.

WILMER ATKINSON,
No. 611 Chesnut Street,
2 17 stuth3t SECOND LOOR.

## WHAT 25 CENTS WILL DO!

NO. 602 CHESNUT STREET.
NO. 602 CHESNUT STREET.
25 CENTS. 25 CENTS.
NO. 602 CHESNUT STREET.

*A. J. HOYT'S,*
*A. J. HOYT'S,*
25 *CENTS.* 25 *CENTS.*
*A. J. HOYT'S,*

GREAT SALE OF RICH JEWELRY
AND FANCY GOODS.

A NEW FEATURE. 25 CENTS.
A NEW FEATURE.
25 CENTS. NOTHING LIKE IT.
NOTHING LIKE IT.

The entire stock of a first-class Jeweller and Fancy Goods Dealer, to be closed out to make room for the "Leg." Office.

ONLY ONE ARTICLE 25 CENTS.
ONLY ONE ARTICLE
25 CENTS. SOLD AT A TIME.
SOLD AT A TIME.
Better than any Gift Sale.
GIFT SALE. 25 CENTS.
GIFT SALE.
GIFT SALE.
25 CENTS TWENTY FIVE CENTS
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

And One Dollar is all that is asked per article, no matter of what value it may be. By this method you may get
A GOLD WATCH
A GOLD WATCH
FOR ONE DOLLAR.
FOR ONE DOLLAR.

A Silver Watch, a Silver plated Tea Set, a Silver Coffee Urn, a Silver-plated Goblet, Castor, Ice Pitcher, Butter Dish, Set of Forks or Spoons, one dollar. Rich Jewelry, of all the latest and most improved patterns; Opera Glasses, Fans, Table and Pocket Cutlery, besides a great variety of other goods. All to be disposed of on a new plan of sale at a price astonishing to everybody.

Included in this lot may be found a great variety of articles, such as stationery Envelopes, Ink, Pens, Needles, Pins, Hair Nets, Ladies' Belt Buckles, Tooth Brushes, Pocket Books, Combs, Fancy Goods and Perfumery, Packages of Paper Collars, Neck Ties, Engravings, etc. etc. These goods can be purchased at 25 cents per article, according to the following terms:—

First. Our patrons are required to select from the 25 cent list such an article or articles as they may desire, for which they give the price (twenty-five cents per article), which in many instances is lower than that of the wholesale dealers. Second. Immediately after concluding this purchase, a registered certificate or order will be given, free of charge, naming an article in the $1 list, that can be had upon the payment of one dollar. The article so specified will then be shown, and the correct information as to its use and quality will be given. Third. It is then left optional whether the holder of the certificate pays the dollar and takes the article or not. Nothing is paid for until you know what you get.

Special attention is called to the fact that in no case can the slightest deviation from our established terms and rules be made. A rigid adherence to our impartial system of conducting this novel sale is necessary, that all may share equally the advantages resulting from our liberal method of doing business. By this method no money can be lost. No money is hazarded. For you do not pay, neither are you under any obligations to pay, for any article, until you know what you are to receive.

Everybody receives more than their money's worth and, as a matter of course, everybody will be delighted with this novel sale.

A visit from 100,000 ladies and gentlemen is expected before we close out our immense stock. Call and see for yourselves. The ladies will find a great variety of goods particularly adapted to their use and will not fail to call early. This sale is really the latest novelty. No. 602 Chesnut street. Sale to continue day and evening until all the goods are disposed of.

A. J. HOYT,
Successor to J. M. Blood & Co.,
No. 602 CHESNUT STREET,
Philadelphia, Pa.

NOTICE.—Fine French Plate Show Cases, Sales Desks, Counters, Casings, etc. for sale. 2 24 smws4t

## SEGARS, TOBACCO, ETC.

TEN FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.—1ST. DEAN always has his store full of customers. Why? Because he keeps the best stock of segars and tobacco in the United States, and sells at least from 25 to 50 per cent. less than you can buy elsewhere. Go to DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT street.

2d. Why is it that the city tobacconists are down on Dean? Because he sells a better quality of tobacco and segars at a much less price than they can sell. Go to Dean's, No. 413 Chesnut street.

3d. The reason why he can sell so cheap is because his retail sales are over $300 per day, and his wholesale trade is over $2000 per day. He can afford to sell at from 2 to 5 per cent. profit while others cannot live on less than from 25 to 100 per cent. Go to Dean's, No. 413 Chesnut street.

4th. Dean sells prime imported Havana segars for six cents each. Genuine Yara for ten cents, and makes a liberal discount to those buying by the box.

Go to Dean's, No. 413 Chesnut street.

5th. Dean sells the best navy, of six different kinds, for 80, 85 and 90 cents per pound. Dry navy 40 cents per pound, with a discount to those buying five pounds or upwards.

Go to Dean's, No. 413 Chesnut street.

6th. Dean sells all kinds of smoking tobacco from 30 cents per pound to $1·50 per pound, and a discount on 5 pounds or upwards. Try it, you will like it.

Go to Dean's, No. 413 Chesnut street.

7th. Dean's Store is No. 413 Chesnut street. If you inquire of some tobacconists they will tell you they don't know him and don't acknowledge him to be in the business. Why don't they know him? Because he sells so cheap, he is killing the business.

Go to Dean's, No. 413 Chesnut street.

8th. Some tobacconists' jealousy makes them mean, but Dean can afford to be liberal; his trade is always on the increase. That's what troubles the Spanish Jews and red noses. When you want prime tobacco or segars at a fair price, go to Dean's, No. 413 Chesnut street.

9th. Dean's Yara Segars are the only genuine Yara in this city, all others are of inferior quality. Dean secured the whole crop of Yara this year and for next year. If you want genuine Yara Segars, go to Dean's, No. 413 Chesnut street.

10th. The largest assortment of segars in any one store in the United States you will find at DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

N. B.—For cigarettes, apply to the Government. Nuff ced 2 21 1mrp

## WANTS.

WANTED.—A FEW ACTIVE AND EXperienced men to sell a most valuable Patent. For persons competent, the most liberal inducements are offered. Call at No. 223 DOCK Street second story front room. 2 24 smw 4w

THREE GENERAL AGENTS WANTED TO act in important locations for the New York Accidental Insurance Company. Active men of good address, apply to FRANK O. ALLEN, Branch Office, No. 419 CHESNUT Street. Apply soon. 2 21

## AUCTION SALES.

BY POWELL & WEST, AUCTIONEERS, No. 28 South FRONT and No. 29 LETITIA Street.

Peremptory Sale.
STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A LARGE WHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE,
On Monday Morning, February 26,

At 10 o'clock, at No. 18 South FRONT Street, will be sold on account of Mr. T. J. Martin, declining business his entire stock, consisting of superior Whiskies, Brandies, Gins, Liquors, etc., etc.

Also, a superior large Copper Still, in complete order, Stand Casks, Tubs, Fixtures, etc. etc.

Will be arranged, with Catalogues, on Saturday. [2 21 5t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS,
On Wednesday and Thursday Evenings,

February 28 and March 1, at 7½ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold a collection of Fine Oil Paintings, embracing many subjects, from the pencils of the old and modern masters; fine proof Engravings, Chromo-Lithographs, Colored Prints, etc., framed and unframed. Also, a lot of Photograph Frames, etc. 2 24 5t

J. FITZPATRICK & CO., AUCTIONEERS.—New Auction House, No. 927 CHESNUT Street.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN.—THE OWNER, desiring to remove West, offers for sale a large, established Wholesale and Retail Business, consisting of COAL OIL LAMPS, GLASS-WARE, and OIL. The stores in a good situation and doing a large business now. The whole, including Fixtures, Goodwill, etc., will be sold on reasonable terms. Possession given immediately, or as soon as stock can be counted after sale. Any person wishing to buy or go into business will do well to give their immediate attention. Also, a good new spring covered wagon, horse and harness, all complete and in good order; can be seen at any time.

Address, in real and full name, Post Office, Box No. 2011 2 24 6trp

## HYDE'S PATENT
## AROMA SAVING AND CONDENSING
## COFFEE BROWNER,

FOR HOTELS, GROCERS, HOSPITALS,

Military Barracks, and all other establishments using quantities of Coffee

By this Machine the Coffee is **SWEATED** brown, instead of being **BURNED** brown, thereby saving from 40 to 50 per cent. more **AROMA** than when done in the usual way.

**A PATENT TESTER** is attached, which enables the operator to see when the Coffee is done Brown.

**CAN BE CHANGED IN A MOMENT INTO A FRANKLIN OR AIR-TIGHT STOVE FOR HEATING PURPOSES.**

They work like a charm, **ALWAYS** giving entire **SATISFACTION.**

For particulars call or send for a circular, which contains testimonials from many of the

United States Hospitals,
First-class Hotels,
and Grocers

Now having them in use. Also,

HYDE'S PATENT
AROMA SAVING AND CONDENSING
FAMILY COFFEE BROWNER,

On the same principle, being in the form of a **STOVE COVER.** Will suit any **STOVE** or **RANGE.**

The Coffee is browned **PERFECTLY UNIFORM** in a **FEW MINUTES' TIME.**

**ONE POUND BROWNED** in this Machine has about the **SAME STRENGTH** as two roasted in the usual way. **BESIDES** giving the Coffee in **ALL ITS PURITY** and **FRAGRANCE.**

For sale by
*HARDWARE, HOUSE-FURNISHING, AND STOVE STORES GENERALLY.*

MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY
**HYDE & TINGLEY,**
**No. 1505 Pennsylvania Avenue,**
2 13 1mo PHILADELPHIA

ONE OF THE
**Seven Wonders of the World.**
A NEW INVENTION.

The MONITOR, or HYDRO-CARBON STOVE is the wonder of all men, and the admiration of the women. It challenges criticism, and astonishes the master mechanical geniuses of this living age! The VAPOR STOVE strikes a direct blow at the heart of all Cooking Stoves and Ranges heretofore known! It takes the whole field and defies competition! In short, it fills a vacuum, and revolutionizes completely the Cooking machinery of the present, and rounds a new era.

This wonderful portable stove is the only Stove in the world that will BURN WATER for fuel, and give more heat than any furnace and the best heat for a sick room that has ever been provided. There is nothing like it. Everybody that wants a Stove should see the "Monitor" that will do all kinds of work without either Coal or Wood.

By this great invention we are enabled, with one cent's worth of Naptha, to do all the cooking ordinarily required for a meal in a family of six or eight, and with the greatest despatch and perfect cleanliness and a great saving also in time, as these Stoves can be heated as well as extinguished in a moment. They are correctly sale, do not get out of order, and can be managed by any one; are portable; can be used in any part of the house, as they make no dirt, need no pipe, and will not heat a room. Heretofore no stove has been constructed where the amount of heat could be instantly controlled and regulated to any degree desired, this in baking, broiling, boiling, etc. Come and see it. Now on exhibition at No. 149 N. NINTH Street, Philadelphia. Territory for sale by GRIFFIN & CO.

In addition to the summer stove, we have a cylinder that is equal to a furnace in heating a room, so that the "MONITOR" stands to-day without a rival in the world for cooking and heating; and ONE FIRE does all the work for small families, milliners, dress makers, tailors, restaurants, hotels and every other place where a fire is used. The stoves cannot but be admired.

Territory for sale
Patented January 23, 1866
Any man that buys this invention is sure of a fortune as the sun is to rise and set. Come and see it. 1t*

DUPLEX SKIRT.
FASHIONS FOR 1866.
*BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC*
(OR DOUBLE SPRING)
HOOP SKIRT.

Each Hoop of this PECULIAR SKIRT is composed of TWO *finely-tempered steel springs*, braided TIGHTLY and FIRMLY together EDGE to EDGE, forming at once the STRONGEST and most FLEXIBLE HOOP made.

They will not BEND or BREAK like the single springs, but will EVER PRESERVE their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE where three or four ordinary skirts will have been thrown away as useless.

Their *wonderful flexibility* ADDS GREATLY to the COMFORT and CONVENIENCE, besides giving INTENSE PLEASURE to the WEARER, as will be *part culariy experienced* by LADIES attending *crowded receptions, balls, operas, etc.*

In fact for the *promenade* or *house*, the *church, theatre*, or *car* they are UNSURPASSED, combining COMFORT, DURABILITY and ECONOMY, with that ELEGANCE of shape which has made the

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC THE
STANDARD SKIRT
OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.

Manufactured exclusively by the SOLE OWNERS of Patent,

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,
No. CHAMBERS and Nos. 79 and 81 READE Sts.,
NEW YORK.

Merchants will be supplied as above, and by Philadelphia Jobbers.

FOR SALE in all FIRST-CLASS RETAIL STORES in THIS CITY. Inquire for [2 14 3mrp

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.

## LIFE, GROWTH AND BEAUTY.

***Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Dressing invigorates, strengthens and lengthens the hair. They act directly upon the roots of the hair, supplying required nourishment, and natural color and beauty returns. Grey hair disappears, bald spots are covered, hair stops falling, and luxuriant growth is the result. Ladies and Children will appreciate the delightful fragrance and rich, glossy appearance imparted to the hair, and no fear of soiling the skin, scalp, or most elegant head-dress.***

**Sold by all Druggists.**
**Depot 198 & 200 Greenwich St. N. Y.**

ESTATE OF WILLIAM BALL, DECEASED.—Letters of Administration upon the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to or having claims against said estate will make payment, and present said claims to
MARY S. BALL, Administratrix,
1t* No. 1232 S. SIXTH Street.

## STATEMENT

*OF THE CONDITION OF*

## The Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company,

**ON THE FIRST OF JANUARY, 1866.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| FIRST. | | |
| 1. Capital Stock | | $100,000·00 |
| 2. Number of shares of stock subscribed for, one thousand. | | |
| 3. Amount of assessments or instalments on stock paid in cash.. | | 100,000·00 |
| SECOND—THE PROPERTY OR ASSETS HELD BY THE COMPANY. | | |
| 1. The value, or nearly as may be, of the real estate held by the Company | | 12 000·00 |
| 2. Amount of cash on hand, deposited in First National Bank, Springfield | $6,454·25 | |
| 3. Amount of cash on hand, deposited in Oyuchon National Bank, Springfield | 2 622·47 | |
| 4. Amount of cash in hands of agents and in course of transmission | 22,471·98 | —31,546·70 |
| 5. Amount of loans secured by bonds and mortgages, constituting the first lien on real estate, on which there is less than one year's interest due and owing | | 413,261·26 |
| 6. Amounts of stocks owned by the company:— | | |
| 43 shares National Bank of Commerce, Boston | $4,730·00 | |
| 25 shares Webster National Bank, Boston | 2,999·00 | |
| 15 shares Elliot National Bank, Boston | $1,620·00 | |
| 50 shares First National Bank, Springfield | $5,000·00 | |
| 42 shares Second National Bank, Springfield | $5,375·00 | |
| 3 shares Agawan National Bank, Springfield | $330

OUR SATURDAY NIGHT SUPPER TABLE SERIES

NUMBER LVI.

A DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

### ALMANAC AND DIARY.

SHORT METRE-ILLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEAK

**February.**

**Monday, 19.**—The President puts his foot down on the Freedmen's Bureau from his big heel to his vee too. He considers the Bureau has too many *drawers*, and would require too much *varnish* to keep it in order.

**Tuesday, 20.**—George Francis Train again on the track at the Academy of Music, this Train delights in Collisions and mispinced *switches*, which it applies whenever it can, and from the speed at which it rattles on, no "sleeper" can remain quiet.

**Wednesday, 21.**—Proceedings in the House of Representatives at Washington that don't proceed. They vote on all questions, previous and subsequent, they "lay on the table," "gag," etc., manifesting signs of internal disorder.

**Thursday, 22.**—Anniversary of Birth of Washington, the Father of his Country. A Committee of Union men of a Rebel squint wait on Andy, whom they regard as the Mother of his Country, and the Freedmen's Bureau the wet-nurse.

**Friday, 23.**—City Councils meet. Councilman HARPER wants to get up a party the coming season to *scale* the "greatest of the Andies," and offered a resolution to that effect. Being a high hill to climb, and a rough road to travel, the members postponed deciding upon the excursion at present.

**Saturday, 24.**—Series Column Day. The Editor attacked with the Cattle Plague this morning on Market street, near Broad—a whole drove of unruly oxen compelling him with others to seek shelter in an Inn until the Plague passed down the street.

### Annual Meeting of the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Last Wednesday a meeting of this Railroad Company, being Company A, No. 1, Pennsylvania Reserves, so called from the Reserved manner they have in communicating information to the Stockholders, was held in Sansom Street Hall, noticeable for the lukewarm temperature of its Bath Tubs and Committees.

THE COMMITTEE AT SANSOM STREET HALL.

Morton McMichael was called to the Chair. The meeting thought first of calling the chair to him, but since the introduction of the "heavy tax on spirits," it seemed too heavy a tax on the spirits to require them to disport with the Furniture on this occasion, when the Company had met to grapple with realities and dividends and not with ghosts.

The Nineteenth Annual Report was made by one of the members, when he had the good sense to immediately leave the room.

Afterwards, Mr. Isaac Hazeldell offered the following resolutions:—

*Resolved*, That the stockholders approve of the policy of this Company, which has been for the past year one of Reconstruction, and, like President Johnson's, it has turned up and spiked all the "old sleepers."

*Resolved*, That the Policy of this Company shall have no connection with any other road or Policy, that the Great Western Broad Guage or 4-11-44 is not up to our figures, but our policy shall be a Traveller's Insurance Policy; that the Company will insure against the *loss* of a single passenger, as they intend hereafter to lock the doors, so that, in case of a collision or running through a bridge, every passenger may be *found* as soon as they shall find the Car.

*Resolved*, That "dead heads" are the life of any Road, and that we use all our influence with the Press and the Clergy to recommend this mode of travelling, as it saves the possibility of taking counterfeit money, and the consequent labors of ticket agents.

COL. JEEMS PAGE "CUTTING UP" BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

At this stage of the proceedings Colonel Jeems Page, the skater, began to "strike out." He thought he saw here a "big thing on ice" in the Report. He offered to amend by striking out all the rest but his, which was this:—

*Resolved*, That a committee of five Stockholders be appointed to see if the President and Officers have drawn their salaries regular; if there has been no "knocking down" in grease or other supplies; whether Fenians are given the preference as switch-tenders; and whether the Directors' Car built at Altoona is anything like a Freedman's Bureau, as he had been told it was by persons and the papers; and that power be given the Committee to send for persons and papers.

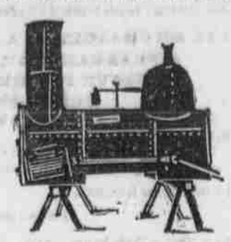
Colonel Jeems Page advocated his amendment as being Constitutional, as he considered the War now virtually over, and the Company had made enough money in the dark; he thought the Company might let us know something more than the cost of a pleasure car or the number of miles of sideling built.

Troubadour Cuyler defended the Company and its Policy, declaring that, though he did not draw the policy up, it was as good as any Policy going, President Johnson's not excepted.

John M. Canada moved to consider the propriety of the Company establishing a line of steamships from this Port to Gloucester Point. He believed that in the strawberry and watermelon season, which would be here before the wharf was built, this Company would find a liberal and increasing outlet for their money.

Gen. Cass, from Michigan (son of the old man), who had come on expressly to attend this meeting, inquired whereabouts on the globe Gloucester Point was situated; when told it was located in Jersey, he remarked that the Company had better attend to trade nearer to home, and did not think the Pennsylvania Railroad could go "single handed" into this enterprise. Two ferry-boat proprietors, he understood, had failed the past five years in running a line to that Country, and the man who keeps the Sturgeon fishery there does so poorly that he is trying to turn his business into a Stock Concern.

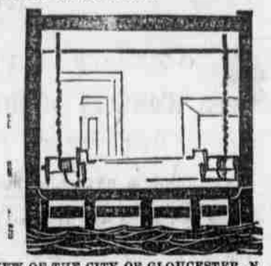
M. W. Baldwindow contended for the line, and that the steamers be built on the model of the most successful steamer in a pecuniary point of view and the only one that ever paid handsomely running to a foreign country from this port, the High pressure steamer *John Smith*. The company could furnish the machinery from their used-up Locomotives; and if they couldn't he could, as he had now three old boilers, cylin-



MACHINERY FOR THE NEW STEAMSHIPS FROM THIS PORT.

ders, and connecting rods that would fit up three vessels of that class. He was sorry to see that our friend forget the peaches as among the probable products of the country. Another gentleman suggested "Huckleberries," another "Charcoal," when it became evident that the *spirit* of enterprise was there, notwithstanding the belief that all spirits had been laid since the Fifth street ghost had been so effectually done by the *Inquirer* reporter.

Judge Hebrewett believed that through the influence and patronage of the Pennsylvania Railroad alone, its Officers, Conductors, Brakesmen, &c., they could furnish enough custom during the Mush-melon season make ten such vessels as Mr. Baldwindow referred to, profitable—to somebody. He was surprised at the blindness of the people of Philadelphia, that they could not see it, as it could be seen distinctly any day, when there was no fog on the river, from Chesnut Street Wharf.



VIEW OF THE CITY OF GLOUCESTER, N. J.

Colonel Baker, the Detective of the Company, believed he could detect a good thing in this, that two steamers such as is proposed could do a good business in taking the newsboys down there to wash themselves, as he had noticed that the demand for that sort of thing was very great among the boys, and in winter the boats could run to carry people to the Skating Parks.

General Cass suggested that perhaps the river would be frozen in a case like that.

The Detective replied, if that was the case, they could wait until the ice melted, as Companies with a larger capital have to do.

All of these motions being "eccentric," like the "cut off" on the *Algonquin*, were defeated.

After the Committee had all taken a Bath at the expense of the Company, the meeting adjourned.

☞ WANTED TO RENT—A ROW OF FOUR-story Dwellings, uniform in height, extending one square in length, either Brown Stone or Brick, to paste my Colored Poster upon, for the New Zampilostrianderpellini Opera Troupe, shortly to break out on all of the blank walls of the city. N. B.—No objection to a National Bank or a good size. Address G. ROVER, at this office.

### Very Acceptable.

Robert E. Lee, before the Reconstruction Committee, said the South "accepted the results of the war." As one of the results of war (of this kind) is hanging, we hope the leaders will accept it, and that they will all Hang together during these *trying* times.

### Tax Collector's Nursery Rhyme.

Great A, scheddledums, A, B, C,
And come down upon him with scheddledy D,
"What a hole in my income you've made!"
Says he.

THE GAME OF LAWS.—"Possession is nine points of the law," except at Long Whist, where the law requires ten points to give you possession of the game.

MARSHAL CANROBERT REVIEWING THE BRITISH TROOPS.—At Compiegne, some two or three years back, Marshal Canrobert related a fact which redounded to his credit. At a review of the British Army in the Crimea, the Duke of Cambridge, who was to have inspected the troops, observing the Field-Marshal approaching with his staff, requested him to assist, and to take the right, whereupon the Marshal acquiesced. When they came to the drooping of the colors, Canrobert's blood thrilled in his veins at seeing the names of several of our victories over the French; however, having undertaken the task of reviewing our troops, he accomplished the arduous and painful duty imposed upon him, and went down the line without evincing the slightest emotion. When he related this incident there were several general officers present, some of whom ventured to expostulate. The Marshal said: "There is no use in expostulating and endeavoring to conceal the fact; but those victories inscribed upon the colors were won by the British troops against us."—*Captain Gronow's Last Recollections.*

SCIENCE IN HIGH LATITUDES.—M. Dollfus, of Mulhausen, last year established, at his own cost, a post of observation, in the interest of science, on the Colde St. Theodule, in the Valais, three thousand four hundred metres above the level of the sea. Three guides of the country consented to take up their abode there in August last, and to remain the whole winter, recording their observations in conformity with instructions given them. Whether they will be able to endure the difficulties of the position and the intense cold is not yet known. Though the last summer was very hot, the temperature at the post occupied by these guides had fallen to sixteen degrees below zero (thirty-one Fahrenheit) as early as September. Since November so much snow has fallen as to render impossible all communication with them; but every possible precaution had been taken beforehand in anticipation of such an event.

GOTTSCHALK.—Of the Gottschalk scandal the *Orpheonist* says:—"Gottschalk is about to be righted again before his friends in the States, regarding the scandalous libels upon him, lately copied from the California press by the New York newspapers. Documents have been received and are about to appear in the daily papers which will gratify all who love truth, and surprise those to whom the ways in which an eminent artist can be persecuted are as yet unknown."

### Southern Personal Items.

—Major-General D. H. Maury has engaged in the turpentine business on Pearl river, Miss.

—General Philip M. Cuney, one of the oldest settlers of Texas, died at Austin on the 8th inst.

—Hon. Henry W. Connor, formerly a member of the United States Congress from North Carolina, died on the 15th instant.

—Lieutenant-General Stewart has arrived in Henderson, Texas, and is a guest of General Ector.

—Judge Burnett, of Texas, has published a list of charges against General Gregory for his management of the Freedmen's Bureau.

—Hon. Henry S. Foote is out in a book entitled "The War of the Rebellion, or Sylla and Charybdis."

—Ex-Governor Charles Clark, now visiting St. Louis, has located in Bolivar county, Mississippi, for the purpose of practicing law.

—James G. Fernando was recently shot and killed in Union District, South Carolina, by a party of soldiers sent to arrest him. He had previously shot one of the soldiers.

—The San Antonio *Herald* makes favorable mention of the names of L. D. Evans and John Hancock, for United States Senator. Both these gentlemen can take the test oath.

—Beverly Tucker is about to leave London for Mexico as "Commissioner" of a London newspaper. Mrs. Tucker accompanies her husband to Mexico City.

—The editors of the Jackson *Standard* have received an advertisement from some Northern firm to be published on condition that they will take pay in an artificial leg.

—Captain T. H. Scales was dangerously and some others slightly wounded in affray which occurred at Aberdeen, Mississippi, on Sunday week.

—A suit for $25,000 damages—General Hickman against General Bate—for false imprisonment, while the latter was in command at Huntsville, Ala., is pending in the Circuit Court for Davidson county, Tenn.

—Madame Delahoussaye, widow of the late Peltier Delahoussaye, has received her commission from the Post Office Department at Washington as Postmistress of the town of Franklin, parish of St. Mary, State of Louisiana.

—The Galveston *Bulletin* says that Mrs. Rosanna Osterman, who was lost on the steamer *W. R. Carter*, was well known in Galveston for her delicate charity and true womanly character. Her husband was accidentally killed by a pistol shot in 1862.

—General J. A. Early, Virginia; C. C. Clute and family, Georgia; Captain Price, South Carolina; Dr. L. C Hassell, Senor Shelly and wife, Charleston, South Carolina; Colonel H. T. Douglass, Virginia, have all arrived in Mexico from the United States.

—General Wood, who went to Brazil as the *avant courier* of Southern colonists, has returned to the South. The Minister of Agriculture engaged to give them facilities by furnishing one vessel gratuitously to every two furnished by the emigrants.

—On the 12th inst. a dinner was given by Mrs. Barclay, residing near Mount Washington, Kentucky, in celebration of her 101st birthday. This venerable lady, was born in this city, in 1765, was married in Virginia, and in 1816 emigrated to Kentucky.

—Captain Levy, of the ill-fated *Miami*, has been placed under arrest, in accordance with an order from Little Rock, a charge having been made to the effect that the boilers of the *Miami* were red hot at the time of the explosion. He was subsequently released on bonds of twenty thousand dollars.


## ELECTRICAL DISCOVERIES

AND

## GLORIOUS RESULTS.

DR. M. J GALLOWAY, Electrical Physician, formerly the partner of PROFESSOR C. H. BOLLES, after an absence of a year and a half from the city, during which time he has been engaged with PROFESSOR BOLLES, his father-in-law, in investigating more fully the sublime subject of Electricity as the GREAT CURATIVE AGENT, has resumed his successful practice at No. 142 South EIGHTH Street, where he is curing, with unparalleled success, the worst forms of acute and chronic diseases. In our many scientific experiments with the Electric, Galvanic, Electro-Magnetic, and pure Magnetic Currents, and their numerous modifications on the bodies of various animals for the purpose of ascertaining with minute accuracy the direct and indirect influence of each on the organization, we have demonstrated that Electricity is the vital element—that it can be directed to any organ or part of the body, and even after the vital functions seem paralyzed, possesses the power of arousing the dormant energies, equalizing the circulation, and restoring the system to a self-sustaining healthy condition.

*The most satisfactory results follow our treatment.* In some instances the disease of years' standing yields readily at the first touch of the electric element, while in others it requires a more protracted treatment.

*One very important feature* of our treatment is that no time is lost in *experimenting* with disease. By means of an electrical test, an accurate diagnosis is given at once, determining the locality and character of the disease, and indicating the treatment to be pursued.

DR. P. SHEDD, OF NEW YORK CITY, a scientific gentleman of ability, is associated with Dr. Galloway in the practice.

TO LADIES.—Our treatment is eminently successful in female diseases. Mrs. C. H. BOLLES gives her valuable services to all lady patients. Having cured during the last twelve years FIVE THOUSAND females suffering with every form of disease peculiar to their sex, her ability to cure is well established. Her great experience recommends her to the suffering of her sex.

REFERENCE.—We refer the diseased and others interested in our new practice to the following well known gentlemen, who have been treated successfully by us:—

George Grant, No 610 Chesnut street.
B. Z Desliver, No. 1736 Chesnut street.
General Pleasonton, No. 916 Spruce street.
Major-General Pleasonton, U. S. Army.
Hon David Wilmot, Judge of Court of Claims, Washington city.
Hon. Judge Capron, New York city.
Rev. Dr. Marshall of Pittsburg, Pa.
Edwin Forrest, the great Tragedian.
Rev. Dr. Hall, of Philadelphia.
Rev. Daniel Clark, Illinois
Colonel Thomas W. Sweeney, Assessor, No. 716 Walnut street.
George H. Earle, Attorney at-Law, Sixth and Chesnut streets.
Emanuel Rey, Attorney-at-Law, No. 707 Sansom st.
Dr. George W. Freed, Lancaster city, Pa.
Dr. Wm. B. Brown, Girard House.
Rev. Mr. Mallory, Norristown, Pa.
Albert H. Nicolay No. 52 William st., New York city.
C Cummings Stuyvesant street, New York city.
B. C. Hurtzell No. 3722 Market street.
John B. Hulst No. 1023 South Broad street.
G. W. Merchant, Germantown, Philadelphia.

STUDENTS can enter at any time for a full course of instruction in our new mode of applying Electricity and its different modifications to the cure of all diseases.

The old students of PROF. BOLLES or myself who are practising our *old* system in this city, are especially invited to become instructed in our *new discoveries*, so that they may be enabled to treat disease with much more success and produce cures in one-half the time than by our old system.

CONSULTATION FREE.

An interesting circular mailed by addressing

**DRS. GALLOWAY & SHEDD,**
**No. 142 South EIGHTH Street.**
PHILADELPHIA.

2 16 10t

REMOVAL.—We will remove to the spacious building No. 1230 WALNUT Street about the 26th of this month, our present building being too small for our extensive practice. DRS. GALLOWAY & SHEDD.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY

*WONDERFUL SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY*

DR. S. W. BECKWITH'S
ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE
No. 1220 WALNUT Street.

**Electricity in all its Various Forms Administered for the Cure of Chronic Diseases.**

Within the past five years, *thousands* of patients have been treated at this office, suffering from almost every form and condition of disease common to humanity, and in nearly all cases a benefit or perfect cure has been effected. Palsy, deafness, blindness, rheumatism, dyspepsia, cancer, and all the old knotty diseases that are a physician's curse, as it proves his inability to eradicate, are by our method comparatively easy of cure. Specimens of tumors of large growth extracted by means of electricity alone, without pain, without the use of the knife, ligatures, or any other means, may be seen at our office by those interested. We are willing to undertake any of the following diseases, with every hope and prospect of success, with very many others not here enumerated:—

1. *Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.*—Epilepsy, Chorea or St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis (Hemiplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Lockjaw, etc.
2. *Organs and Tissues connected with the Digestive System.*—Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hæmorrhoides or Piles, Bilious, Flatulent, and Painter's Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.
3. *Respiratory Organs.*—Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma (when not caused by organic disease of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pleurodynia or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.
4. *Fibrous and Muscular System.*—Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors.
5. *Urinary and Genital Organs.*—Gravel, Diabetes, and Kidney Complaints, Impotence and Seminal Weakness. The latter complaints never fail to yield rapidly to this treatment.
6. *Diseases Peculiar to Females.*—Uterus Complaints, involving a mal-position, as Prolapsus, Anteversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections of the Womb and Ovaries. Painful, Suppressed, Scanty, or Profuse Menstruation, Leucorrhœa.

TO LADIES we can recommend this treatment as one of UNVARIED SUCCESS. Almost innumerable cases have come under treatment at our office who can testify to this fact. Mrs. BECKWITH has entire charge of the Ladies' Department.

REFERENCES.—The diseased and all interested are referred to the following named gentlemen, who have been treated and witnessed our treatment on others at No. 1220 WALNUT Street:—

A. J Pleasonton, Brigadier-General, No. 916 Spruce street; A. Pleasonton, Brigadier-General, St. Louis, Missouri; Jacob Vandegrift, Odessa, Delaware; R. A. Semple, thread manufacturer, Mount Holly, New Jersey; W. B. Smith, Iron-founder, No 1022 Hanover street, Philadelphia; George Douglass, Local Express Company, Philadelphia; J. W. Bradley, publisher, No. 66 N. Fourth street; Robert Work, No. 51 N Third street; Colonel T. N. Sweeney, assessor, Second District of Philadelphia, Walnut and Eighth streets; George O. Evans, No 418 Arch street, below Fifth; William Pelouse, type founder, Third and Chesnut streets; Ed. McLane, manufacturer of cotton goods, with very many others.

Physicians or students desiring to have instruction in the correct application of Electricity for the cure of disease can apply at the Office.

Consultation free. Descriptive circulars of cures effected, with numerous references, can be had by application at the Office.

All letters addressed to

DR. S. W. BECKWITH,
2 1smw No. 1220 WALNUT Street, Phila.


### LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Notice is hereby given that the Honorable the Judges of the Court aforesaid have fixed MONDAY, the 5th day of March, A. D. 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., for hearing exceptions to the following Charters of Incorporation, when, if exceptions be not filed thereto, the same will be allowed, viz.:—

1. Home Building and Loan Association.
2. Spring Garden Methodist Episcopal Church in the City of Philadelphia.
3. Sherman Building and Loan Association.
4. Philadelphia Butchers' Beneficial Society.
5. The Decatur Building Association of Frankford.
6. Second Congregational Church of the City of Philadelphia.
7. The German Hebrew Congregation Bodef Sholem.
8. The Central Building and Loan Association.
9. Social Mechanics' Beneficial Association No. 7.
10. The Milestown Building and Loan Association No. 5.
11. Southwark Building Association.
12. Moyamensing Building Association.
13. Philadelphia Masonic Relief Association.

FREDERICK G. WOLBERT,
17s6t Prothonotary.


### HATS AND CAPS.

TEMPLE
OF
FASHION.

Small Profits. Quick Sales.

HATS AND CAPS. NEWEST STYLES.

LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.

BOURNE,
1 22tuths3m* No. 40 N. SIXTH STREET.

### LIQUORS.

J. W. HAMMAR,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in Foreign
BRANDIES, WINES,
AND
FINE OLD WHISKIES,
No. 620 MARKET STREET,
1 5 3m PHILADELPHIA.

M. NATHANS & SONS,
IMPORTERS OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, ETC.
No. 19 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 11 9m

ITALIAN MACCARONI,
VERMICELLI,
PARMASAN CHEESE,
FRESH IMPORTED.
For sale by
JAMES R. WEBB,
2 15 3m WALNUT AND EIGHTH STREETS.

REVENUE STAMPS. REVENUE STAMPS,
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand.
Always on hand.
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street,
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed.
1 8

### FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,
BANKERS,
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

U. S. 6s OF 1881,
5-20s, OLD AND NEW,
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
7-30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.

*COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.*

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made; Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES.

PHILADELPHIA, February, 1866. 2 7 3m

U. S. SECURITIES.
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
16 S. THIRD ST. | 3 NASSAU ST.
PHILADELPHIA. NEW YORK.

STOCKS AND GOLD
*BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.*
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 21

DAVIES BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10-40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated.
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 1y

HARPER, DURNEY & CO.,
BANKERS,
*STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,*
No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission
Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold.
Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed, as per agreement. 12 1 3m

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
HAS REMOVED
During the erection of the new Bank building,
TO
No. 305 CHESNUT STREET
1 17 4p

WORK, McCOUCH & CO.,
*STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,*
No. 36 S. THIRD STREET
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES Bought and Sold.
STOCKS Bought and Sold on Commission.
INTEREST allowed on Deposits. 1 31 1m4p

5-20s.
7-30s,
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
1-7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

### INSURANCE COMPANIES.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.
This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only*
Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.
701
Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than
$500,000
Disbursed on this account within the past few years.
For the present the office of this company will remain at
No. 415 WALNUT STREET,
But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.

DIRECTORS.
THOMAS CRAVEN, | ALFRED S. GILLETT,
FURMAN SHEPPARD, | N. S. LAWRENCE,
THOS. MACKELLAR, | CHARLES I. DUPONT,
JOHN SUPPLEE, | HENRY F. KENNEY,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN, | JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.
SILAS YERKES, JR., | THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT, V. President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19 1y

FIRE INSURANCE,
THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 150 S. FOURTH Street.
Charter Perpetual. Authorized Capital, $500 000
Paid-up Capital, $196 669.
Insures against loss or damage by FIRE on buildings, either permanently or for a LIMITED period. Also on MERCHANDISE generally and Household Furniture, city or country.

DIRECTORS.
James Brown, | Thomas Kimber, Jr.,
Charles A. Duy, | Lemuel Coffin,
Wm. D. Lewis, | J. Hillborn Jones,
William B. Bullock, | John Woodside.
Wm. S. Needles, | Wm. C. Longstreth,
John D. Taylor, | J. N. Hutchinson,
JAMES BROWN, President.
CHAS. A. DUY, Vice President.
THOMAS NEILSON, Secre

EUREKA!
THE INFALLIBLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.
THIS IS NO HAIR DYE.

THE IMMENSE SUCCESS with which this preparation has met during the short time it has been before the public, has induced the thousands and tens of thousands who have used and attested its virtues to pronounce it the ONLY and TRUE Hair Restorative. The Eureka has been introduced into all the principal cities both East and West, and having faithfully performed all that is claimed for it, has superseded all other Hair Preparations. The Eureka restores Grey Hair to its original color, prevents the hair from falling out, by causing a healthy condition of the scalp, imparting to the hair a softness and gloss and youthful appearance that no other Hair Preparation can produce. The Eureka is free from all impurities or poisonous drugs and can be used without a fine comb or brush.
Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by
*ROBERT FISHER, Sole Agent,*
No. 25 N. FIFTH Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Agents for Pennsylvania, DYOTT & CO., No. 232 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia. 1 20 3m w 3m

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—J. ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No. 518 PINE Street. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients as he has no secrets in his practice. 10 7

### INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE, S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS,
CARGO, To all parts of the w
FREIGHT,
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River Canal, Lake, and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $100 000 | United States 5 per cent. loan, '71 | | $103,606 00 |
| 120 000 | " 6 " '81 | | 128 100 00 |
| 200,000 | " 7 3-10 per cent. loan, Treasury Notes | | 194 375 00 |
| 100,000 | State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan | | 90,555 |
| 54,000 | State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan | | 53,200 |
| 125,000 | City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan | | 132,812 50 |
| 20,000 | Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds | | 20,600 00 |
| 25,000 | Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds | | 23,750 00 |
| 25 000 | Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds | | 23,750 00 |
| 15,000 | 300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia | | 13,537 50 |
| 7,150 | 143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company | | 8,580 0 |
| 5,000 | 100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company | | 3,250 00 |
| 40,000 | Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call | | 40,000 00 |
| 20,000 | State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan | | 18,900 00 |
| 170 700 | Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property | | 170,700 0 |
| $1,096,850 | Par. | Market value | $996,560 00 |
| | Real Estate | | 35,000 00 |
| | Bills receivable for Insurances made. | | 121,013 37 |
| | Balances due at Agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies. Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company | | 40 511 44 |
| | Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $6,133. Estimated value | | 2,910 00 |
| | Cash in Banks | $355,996 99 | |
| | Cash in Drawer | 678 48 | |
| | | | 56,675 47 |
| | | | $1 253,660 18 |

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Thomas C. Hand | Samuel E. Stokes, |
| John C. Davis | J. F. Penistan, |
| Edmund A. Souder, | Henry Sloan, |
| Theophilus Paulding, | William G. Boulton, |
| John R. Penrose, | Edward Darlington, |
| James Traquair, | H. Jones Brooks, |
| Henry C. Bailey, Jr., | Edward Lafourcade, |
| James C. Hand | Jacob P. Jones |
| William C. Ludwig, | James B. McFarland, |
| Joseph H. Seal, | Joshua P. Eyre, |
| George C. Leiper, | Spencer McIlvain, |
| Hugh Craig, | J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, |
| Robert Burton, | A. B. Berger, Pittsburg, |
| John D Taylor, | D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg. |

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 12 13

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851 96.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital | $400 000 00 |
| Accrued Surplus | 944 843 15 |
| Premiums | 1,162,008 81 |
| UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467 53. | INCOME FOR 1865, $319 000. |

*LOSSES PAID SINCE* **1829** *OVER*
$5,000,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.
Charles W. Boncker, | Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner, | George Fales,
Samuel Grant, | Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards, | Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea, | Peter McCall.
CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 9 1233

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 S. FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.
Annual Policies issued against General Accidents of all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.
Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10 000, at a premium of only one-half per cent. securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.
Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000 or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.
For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.
LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.
L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
M. Baird of M. W. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street.
James M. Conrad, No. 622 Market street.
J. E. Kingsly, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 227 and 229 Dock street.
Samuel Work of Work, Mellench & Co.
George Martin, No. 322 Chesnut street. 11 3 1y

THE PROVIDENT
Life and Trust Co.,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania Third Month 22d, 1865. INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, AND GRANTS ANNUITIES.
CAPITAL, $150,000.

DIRECTORS.
Samuel R. Shipley, | Richard Cadbury,
Jeremiah Hacker, | Henry Haines,
Joshua H. Morris, | T. Wistar Brown,
Richard Wood, | William C. Longstreth,
Charles F. Coffin.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH Street. 7 28 1y

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods and permanently on buildings, by deposit or premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.
John L. Hodge, | Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahoney, | David Lewis
Jos. T. Lewis, | Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant, | Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming, | A. R. McIlvaine,
D. Clark Wharton, | Edmond Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox, | Louis C. Norris.
JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 3 28 1y

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr., | John Devereux,
Alexander Benson, | Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst, | Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins, | J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30 1y

### A Poem from Hawthorne.

One of the "Suggestions" in Hawthorne's Notes, published in the last *Atlantic Monthly*, has been worked up by a writer in the Boston *Post*. It is that hint of a story, whose incidents fall within the gleam of a street lamp and its catastrophe simultaneous with its last expiring gleam. We should not be presumptuous enough to fill in such an outline save under its stimulation, says the writer:—

Out of the ale-house, Swabian,
Out in the blinding sleet;
This way over the foot bridge;
'Ware of the slippery street.

'Tis Hans, the bluff fire-warden,
Blowing his midnight horn
Aloft on dim St. Clement's;—
'Twere better you ne'er were born.

There is frenzy in thy senses;
There are devils in thy sight:
This way over the foot-bridge
In the streak of its flickering light.

What runs in thy veiny courses?
Is't blood, or the chill of blight?
Is't warmth for thy mumbling senses,
Out in this fearful night?

Out in the fearful midnight,
'Twere better one's head were clear;
Has the glare of this storm-swept lantern
A devil's rollicking leer?

Wouldst mock at this watchlight, Swabian,
As if 'twere some roystering form?
Dost think that a flickering phantom
Can brave so dread a storm?

Out in the fearful midnight
A battle of gust and beam!
An angry heaven above thee;
Below, an angry stream.

There's a yawning gulf, O Swabian,
Where the storm, in its whirling wrath,
Has torn from the skeleton timbers
The planks in thy trembling path.

Out in the fearful midnight,
Here by the fitful light,
Think of thy soul's reversion,
Think of its pristine might.

Beware thy one step further,
And the lantern's beckoning leer;
There's death in the sliding torrent,—
There's a brink to the jarring pier.

A wail in the fearful midnight;
In the ravening tide—a splash!
The sleet on the lantern rattles
But the night has caverned its flash!

## ALLEGORY—WITH A MORAL

## THE DOINGS OF CAN AND COULD.

*A PRETTY STORY FOR OLD AND YOUNG.*

BY JEAN INGELOW, THE DISTINGUISHED ENGLISH POETESS, AUTHORESS OF "SONGS OF SEVEN," ETC. ETC.

Once upon a time, Could went out to take a walk on a winterly morning; he was very much out of spirits, and he was made more so by the necessity under which he found himself to be frequently repeating his own name. "Oh, if I could," and "Oh that I were rich and great, for then I could do so and so."

About the tenth time that he said this, Can opened the door of her small house and set out on an errand. She went down a back street and through a poor neighborhood—she was not at all a grand personage, not nearly so well dressed, or lodged, or educated, as Could—and, in fact, was altogether more humble, both in her own esteem and that of others. She opened her door and went down the street, neither sauntering nor looking about her, for she was in a hurry.

All on a sudden, however, this busy little Can stopped and picked up a piece of orange peel. "A dangerous trick," she observed, "to throw orange peel about, particularly in frosty weather, and in such a crowded thoroughfare;" and she bustled on till she overtook a tribe of little children who were scattering it very freely; they had been bargaining for oranges at an open fruit stall, and were eating them as they went along. "Well, it's little enough that I have in my power," thought Can, "but I certainly can speak to these children, and try to persuade them to leave off strewing orange peel."

Can stopped, "That's a pretty baby that you have in your arms," she said to one of them; "how old is he?"

"He's fourteen months old," answered the small nurse, "and he begins to walk; I teach him; he's my brother."

"Poor little fellow," said Can, "I hope you are kind to him; you know if you were to let him fall he might never be able to walk any more."

"I never let him drop," replied the child, "I always take care of my baby."

"And so do I;" "And so do I," repeated other shrill voices, and two more babes were thrust up for Can's inspection.

"But if you were to slip down yourselves on this hard pavement, you would be hurt, and the baby would be hurt in your arms. Look! how can you be so careless as to throw all this peel about; don't you know how slippery it is?"

"We always fling it down," says one.

"And I never slipped down but once on a piece," remarked another.

"But was not that once too often?"

"Yes; I grazed my arm very badly, and broke a cup I was carrying."

"Well, now suppose you pick up all the peel you can find; and then go down the streets round about and see how much you can get; and to the one who finds most, when I come back, I shall give a penny."

So, after making the children promise that they would never commit this fault again, Can went on; and it is a remarkable circumstance, that just at that very moment, as Could was walking in quite a different part of London, he also came to a piece of orange peel which was lying across his path.

"What a shame!" he said, as he passed on; "what a disgrace it is to the city authorities, that this practice of sowing seed, which springs up into broken bones, cannot be made a punishable offense; there is never a winter that one or more accidents does not arise from it! If I could only put it down, how glad I should be! If, for instance, I could offer a bribe to people to abstain from it; or if I could warn or punish; or if I could be placed in a position to legislate for the suppression of this and similar bad habits! But, alas! my wishes rise far above my powers; my philanthropic aspirations can find no—"

"By your leave," said a tall strong man, with a heavy coal sack on his shoulders.

Could, stepping aside, permitted the coal porter to pass him. "Yes," he continued, taking up his soliloquy where it had been interrupted, "it is strange that so many anxious wishes for the welfare of his species should be implanted in the breast of a man who has no means of gratifying them." The noise of a thundering fall, and the rushing down as of a great shower of stones, made Could turn hastily round. Several people were running together, they stooped over something on the ground, it was the porter; he had fallen on the pavement, and the coals lay in heaps about his head; some people were clearing them away, others were trying to raise him. Could advanced and saw that the man was stunned, for he looked about him with a bewildered expression, and talked incoherently. Could also observed that a piece of orange peel was adhering to the sole of his shoe.

"How sad!" said Could; "now, here is the bitter result of this abuse. If I had been in authority I could have prevented this; how it chafes the spirit to perceive, and be powerless! Poor fellow! he is evidently stunned, and has a broken limb—he is lamed, perhaps, for life. People are certainly very active and kind on these occasions; they seem preparing to take him to the hospital. Such an accident as this is enough to make a man wish he could be a king or a law-giver. What the poet says may be true enough:—

'Of all the ills that human kind endure,
Small is that part which laws can cause or cure.'

And yet I think I could have framed such a law that this poor fellow might now have been going about his work, instead of being carried to languish for weeks on a sick bed, while his poor family are half starved, and must, perhaps, receive him at last a peevish, broken-spirited cripple, a burden for life, instead of a support; and all because of a pitiful piece of scattered orange peel!"

While Could was still moralizing thus, he got into an omnibus, and soon found himself drawing near one of the suburbs of London, turning and winding among rows of new houses with heaps of bricks before them, and the smell of mortar in their neighborhood; then among railway excavations and embankments, and at last among neat villas and cottages standing in gardens, with here and there a field behind them. Presently they passed a large building, and Could read upon its front "Temporary Home for Consumptive Patients." "An excellent institution," he thought to himself; "here a poor man or woman can have a few weeks of good air, good food, and good nursing, the best thing possible for setting them up at least for a time. I have often thought that these remedial institutions do more good, on the whole, than mere hospitals; and if I could afford it, I would rather be the founder of them than of places with more ambitious aims and names. It is sad to think how much consumption is on the increase among the poor; bad air, and the heated places where so many of them work, give these winterly blasts a terrible power over them. But it is my lot to sigh over their troubles without being able to soiten them. A small competence, a fixed income, which does no more than provide for my own wants, and procure those simple comforts and relaxations which are necessary to me, is of all things least favorable for the realizing of my aspirations. I cannot gratify my benevolent wishes, though their constant presence shows how willingly I would if I could."

The omnibus stopped, and a man in clean working clothes inquired whether there was an inside place.

"No, there is not one," said the conductor, and he looked in; most of the passengers were women.

"Would any gentleman like to go outside?"

"Like!" thought Could, with a laugh; "who would like in such a wind as this, so searching and wild? Thank heaven, I never take cold; but I don't want a blast like this to air the lining of my paletot, make myself acquainted with the pattern of my handkerchief, and chill the very shillings in my waistcoat pocket."

"Because," continued the conductor, "if any gentleman would like to go outside, here is a man who has been ill, and would be very glad of a place within."

He looked down, as he spoke, upon the man, whose clothes were not well calculated to defend him against the weather, and who looked sickly, and had a hollow cough. No answer came from within.

"I must get outside, then," said the man, "for I have not much time for waiting;" so he mounted, and the driver spread part of his own wrapper over his legs, another passenger having lent a hand to help him up.

"Thank you, sir," said the man; "I am but weak; but I'm sorry to give the trouble."

"No trouble, no trouble," answered the outside passenger, and he muttered to himself, "You are not likely to trouble any one long."

"That's where you come from, I suppose," said the driver, pointing with his whip towards the house for consumptive patients.

"Yes," said the man, "I have been very ill, indeed; but I'm better now, wonderfully better. They say I may last for years with proper attention, and they tell me to be very careful of weather, but what can I do?"

"It's very cold and windy for you up here," said the driver.

The man shivered, but did not complain; he looked about him with a bright glitter in his eyes, and every time he coughed he declared that he was much better than he had been.

After telling you so much about Could, his kind wishes, projects, and aspirations, I am almost ashamed to mention Can to you again; however, I think I will venture, though her aspirations, poor little thing, are very humble ones, and she scarcely knows what a project means.

So, you must know that having concluded most of her business, she entered a shop to purchase something for her dinner, and while she waited to be served, a child entered, carrying a basket much too heavy for her strength, and having a shawl folded up on her arm.

"What have you in your basket?" asked Can.

"Potatoes for dinner," said the child.

"It's very heavy for you," remarked Can, observing how she bent under the weight of it.

"Mother's ill, and there's nobody to go to the shop but me," replied the child, setting it down and blowing her numbed fingers.

"No wonder you are cold," said Can; "why don't you put your shawl on instead of carrying it so?"

"It's so big," said the child, in a piteous voice. "Mother put a pin in it, and told me to hold it up; but I can't, the basket's so heavy, and I trod on it and fell down."

"It's enough to give the child her death of cold," said the mistress of the shop, "to go crawling home in this bitter wind, with nothing on but that thin frock."

"Come," said Can, "I'm not very clever, but, at least, I know how to tie a child's shawl so as not to throw her down." So she made the little girl hold out her arms, and, drawing the garment closely round her, knotted it securely at the back.

"Now, then," she said, having inquired where she lived, "I am going your way, so I can help you carry your basket."

Can and the child went out together, while Could having reached his comfortable home, sat down before the fire and made a great many reflections; he made reflections on baths and wash houses, and wished he could advance their interests; he made reflections on model prisons and penitentiaries, and wished he could improve them; he made reflections on the progress of civilization, on the necessity for some better mode of educating the masses; he thought of the progress of the human mind, and made grand progress in his benevolent head whereby all the true interests of the race might be advanced, and he wished he could carry them into practice; he reflected on poverty, and made castles in the air as to how he might mitigate its severity, and then having in imagination made many people happy, he felt that a benevolent disposition was a great blessing, and fell asleep over the fire.

Can only made two things. When she had helped to carry the child's basket, she kindly made her sick mother's bed, and then she went home and made a pudding.

### Two Hundred Thousand Rhymsters.

In the course of a speech delivered at the Burns' Club annual dinner at Edinburgh recently, Professor Masson, who proposed the toast "The Poets of Scotland," said he had made a calculation that probably in the British Islands at the present moment there are two hundred thousand people writing verses. (Laughter.) "I stick to two hundred thousand exactly. I cannot give you the data on which I make my calculations, but they satisfied myself at the moment when I made them. And they are not only making verses, but I assure you making verses which would have attained a reputation had they been written in the last century. The quantity of verses which is being produced in English and Irish vicarages, in Scotch manses, and in all sorts of places, is utterly enormous. I do not think that it is any objection to literature that it is becoming voluminous, and that it: practitioners are becoming numerous. Perhaps, in some future time, the distinction of a man will be—and he will be pointed out on the streets as a distinguished man—that he has not written a book." (Laughter.)

—A Paris letter says that whenever the Emperor wishes to retain the memory of anything he hears in conversation he makes a note of it on a blank book, which is always on his writing desk; he tears out the leaf on which he has written the note, reads it attentively, and then tears it up.

## PROPOSALS.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE.
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 17, 1866.
PROPOSALS FOR FLOUR.

Sealed Proposals are invited until MONDAY, February 26, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the Subsistence Department with
ONE THOUSAND (1000) BARRELS OF FLOUR.

The proposals will be for what is known at this depot as Nos. 1 and 2 (500 barrels of each grade), and bids will be entertained for any quantity less than the whole.

Bids must be in duplicate, and for each grade on separate sheets of paper.

The delivery of the Flour to commence within five days from the opening of the bids, and must be delivered in such quantities, daily, as the Government may direct, either at the Government warehouse in Georgetown, at the wharves or Railroad Depot in Washington, D. C.

The delivery of all Flour awarded to be completed within twenty days from the acceptance of the bid.

Bids will be received for Flour to be delivered in new oak barrels, head-lined.

Payment will be made in such funds as the Government may have for disbursement.

The usual Government inspection will be made just before the Flour is received, and none will be accepted which is not fresh ground and of a superior quality.

Government reserves the right to reject any bid for any cause.

Bids to be addressed to the undersigned, at No. 223 "G" street, indorsed "Proposals for Flour."

E. I. BRIDGES,
2 19 6t Brevet Major C. S. V.

PROPOSALS FOR SOAP.

OFFICE SUPERVISING COMY'RY GULF STATES,
No. 188 JULIA Street,
NEW ORLEANS, LA., February 5, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. MONDAY, February 26, 1866, for furnishing the Subsistence Department with
30,000 POUNDS GOOD HARD SOAP,
to be made only from good materials, free from adulteration and unpleasant odor, to contain no more than twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

Samples of the Soap must be delivered with the Proposals (which are required to be in duplicate), and must be in neat boxes, fully labelled, and not in paper parcels.

The whole to be delivered on or before the 30th of March, 1866.

No bids will be received without a guarantee from two responsible parties for the faithful fulfilment of the contract if awarded.

The packages to be of White Pine and made neatly, the cost of the same to be included in the price of the article, and each package to be marked with the contents gross, tare and net weight, the name of the person furnishing the article, and the date of purchase.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each bid, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms.

The Soap will be carefully inspected in such a manner as the Government may direct before being accepted, and compared with the samples retained.

It must be delivered free of drayage, to the Commissary Storehouse, corner Thalia and New Levee streets, New Orleans, La., or at such place in this city as may be required by the undersigned.

Payments to be made in Certificates of Indebtedness.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids offered.

The Proposals must be enclosed in an envelope (sealed), addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposals for Soap."

A. BECKWITH,
2 1311t Brevet Brig.-General and Sup't C. S.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF SURPLUS HARD BREAD.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, U. S. A.
No. 8 SOUTH GAY STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD., January 31, 1866.

Sealed Proposals in duplicate will be received at this office daily, and opened at 12 o'clock M., on Wednesdays and Saturdays during the month of February, for the purchase of surplus GOOD HARD BREAD, on hand at this depot.

The bread is in boxes of fifty (50) pounds each. All the bread offered under this advertisement has been carefully and thoroughly inspected, each box having been opened, examined and then re-screwed, and no box allowed replaced which did not come up to the standard for issue to troops. No proposals received for less than twenty (20) boxes. Purchases will be delivered on board of transports without expense to the purchaser.

Payment required in Government funds on notification of acceptance of bid. Twenty days allowed purchasers to remove stores. Should navigation be closed during this time, the time so lost will not be considered. Proposals to be endorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Hard Bread," and addressed to
THOMAS WILSON,
Brevt. Lt.-Col. and C. S U. S. A.,
1 31 2 26 Brevt. Brig. Genl. Vols.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, Military Division of the Gulf, New Orleans, La., December 2, 1865.

Sealed Proposals are invited and will be received at this office until 12 M., March 1, 1866, for the purchase of sixty-six (66) camels, the property of the United States, now at Camp Verde, near San Antonio, Texas.

Bids may be made for one or more of these animals.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed and addressed "Colonel C. G. Sawtelle, Chief Quartermaster, Military Division of the Gulf, New Orleans, La."

The Government reserves the right to reject any bids deemed too low.

Payment to be made in United States currency upon the acceptance of any proposal and prior to the delivery of the camels to the successful bidders, at San Antonio, Texas.

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster, Military Division of the Gulf, Brevet Colonel United States Army.

## DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, Staten Island, No. 40 N. EIGHTH Street.

This Company, so long and favorably known in New York for the past forty-six years, have opened an office as above. Ladies' and gentlemen's garments and wearing apparel of every kind Dyed and Cleaned in the most perfect manner. Stains and spots removed from garments without being ripped.

Merchants having goods of undesirable colors can have them redyed in superior style. 1 29 mw3m

GAS! GAS!! GAS!!!

*REDUCE YOUR GAS BILLS.*

**Stratton's Regulator for Gas Burners,**

(Patented November 21, 1865.)

It is a matter of considerable importance to gas consumers generally, and of especial importance to all keepers of hotels and large boarding houses, to have such gas burners as will admit of being easily and permanently adjusted to suit the special requirements of the locality of each; because those who have not to pay the bills feel but little or no interest in economizing the gas, and sometimes carelessly, or thoughtlessly, turn on twice or thrice as much as would answer their needs. Call and examine, or send your orders to

STRATTON & CO.,
AT THE FLORENCE OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street, Philada.
Retail price, 25 cents each. 2 12 mw2m

HELFENSTEIN'S EXCELSIOR

JOB PRINTING ROOMS
439 Chesnut Street.

AT QUEEN'S NEWS STAND, S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
ALL THE
DAILY AND WEEKLY PAPERS,
MAGAZINES,
PERIODICALS, Etc.,
May be obtained at current rates. 2 13

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 15

## GOVERNMENT SALES.

DANIEL H. BURDETT,
AUCTIONEER.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT VESSELS AT AUCTION.

BURDETT, JONES & CO.,
WILL SELL
**ON THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1866,**
AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON,
**At the Brooklyn Navy Yard, Brooklyn,**

By order of the Navy Department, the following-named vessels:—

STEAM TUG "MARIGOLD."

Length, 83 feet; breadth, 19 feet; depth, 8 feet 3 inches; one vertical engine; diameter of cylinder, 26 inches; stroke of piston, 26 inches; one flue and return tubular boiler.

STEAM TUG "LABURNUM."

Length, 100 feet; breadth, 21 feet 3 inches; depth, 9 feet; diameter of cylinder, 32 inches; stroke, 32 inches; one boiler, two furnaces, flue and return tubes.

TERMS—Twenty per cent. on the day of sale, the balance within six days, when the vessels must be removed from the yard.

2 22 6t C. H. BELL, Commandant.

SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER STORES AT ALEXANDRIA, VA.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 16, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, at ALEXANDRIA, Va., under the direction of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. C. Lee, A. Q. M., on TUESDAY, February 27, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of condemned Quartermaster's Stores, consisting of:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Drills, | Harness, |
| Adzes, | Saddles, |
| Augers, | Halters, |
| Vises, | Wagon Covers, |
| Bitts, | Buckets |
| Broadaxes, | Drug and Paints, |
| Chisels, | Horse Medicines, |
| Hammers, | Hammer. |
| Grindstones, | B. S Bellows, |
| Saws, | Shovels, |
| Squares, | Hose, |
| Chests, | Blind Sail, |
| Knives, | Paulins, |
| Burring, Folding, Grooving, Turning, Wiring, and Tire-bending Machines; | Soda Fountain, |
| | Barrels, |
| | Window and Door Frames, |
| Corn Mills, | Doors, |
| Burr Mill-stones. | Ladders, |
| Printing Press, with Type and Font, | Window Sash, |
| Hand Trucks, | Anchor, |
| Hay Cutters, | Sugar Mill, |
| Hay Press, | Brooms, |
| Corn Sheller, | Portable Forges, |
| Fanning Mills, | 9 Ambulances, |
| Tents, | 6 Spring Wagons, |
| Axes, | 2 Medical Wagons, |
| Chairs, | 1 One-horse Wagon, |
| Desks, | Rope, |
| Stoves, | Glass, |
| Ovens, | Iron, |
| Cots, | Copper, |
| Cauldrons, | Lead, |
| Ox Yokes, | Lead Pipe, |
| Chains, | Cylinder Brick, etc. |

The stores must be removed by the purchaser within five days from the date of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
2 17 8t Depot of Washington.

SALE OF MEDICINES BELONGING TO THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 9, 1866.

An auction sale of valuable Medicines no longer required by the Medical Department, U. S. Army, will be held in this city on THURSDAY, the 1st day of March next, and succeeding days, if necessary, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Warehouses located on Judiciary Square, Fifth and E streets, back of the City Hall.

The Medicines are in the original packages, and the attention of the trade is invited to this sale, which will embrace the following principal articles, viz.:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Ether, Sulphuric, 500 lbs., | Dover's Powder, 250 lbs., |
| Alcohol, 600 bottles, | Cod Liver Oil, 1000 bottles, |
| Compound Spirits of Ether, 500 lbs., | Camphor Pills, 1000 doz., |
| Simple Cerate, 1000 lbs., | Compound Cathartic Pills, 3000 dozen, |
| Chloroform, 500 lbs., | Opium Pills, 1000 dozen. |
| Fluid Extract of Buchu, 250 lbs., | Iodine of Potassium, 200 lbs., |
| Fluid Extract of Cinchona, 500 lbs., | Rhubarb, 500 lbs., |
| Fluid Extract of Ipecacuanha, 250 lbs., | Powdered Rhubarb, 250 lbs., |
| Fluid Extract of Rhubarb, 250 lbs., | Syrup of Squills, 500 lbs., |
| Mass Hydrarg, 250 lbs., | Compound Spirits of Lavender, 500 lbs., |

Besides other articles.

Upwards of sixty articles of the *Materia Medica*, in lots similar to the above, will be offered for sale.

Catalogues containing a complete list, with full particulars, will be ready by the 17th inst.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Five days will be allowed to purchasers in removing their property.

C. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon U. S. A., Medical Purveyor.
C. W. BOTELER, JR.,
2 9 17t Auctioneer.

GOVERNMENT HARNESS AND SADDLES.—

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF
SADDLES, BRIDLES,
COLLARS, REINS,
HALTERS and CHAINS,
SHELBY TENTS, WAGON COVERS,
PORTABLE FORGES, ETC. ETC.

Much of this Harness is new all inspected work, and suited to all kinds of city, truck, or farm purposes. Wholesale or Retail.

GREAT BARGAINS.

PITKIN & CO.,
2 1 1m No. 339 N. FRONT Street

## FURNITURE.

BUY FURNITURE
AT
GOULD & CO.'S
UNION DEPOTS,
**Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street,**
(Opposite Christ Church),
**And Corner of NINTH and MARKET**

The largest, cheapest, and best FURNITURE of every description in the 2 10 1y

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of Furniture which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of

PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes Book-cases, Mattresses, Lounges, Etc. Etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,
1 15 3m.* N. E. Cor. SECOND AND RACE STS.

MITCHELL & FLETCHER.
GROCERS
AND
TEA DEALERS,
No. 1204 CHESNUT ST.
Have just received
OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA COFFEE,
EXTRA ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA,
SUPER MARYLAND HAMS,
FINE DRIED BEEF AND TONGUES. 9 15 6m

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 15

## GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT STEAMERS AND VESSEL EFFECTS.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, MD., February 16, 1866.

Will be sold at Baltimore, Md., under direction of Captain A. M. Cumings, A. Q. M.,
ON THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1866, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,
at the Government wharf, south side of basin, the following named vessels and other effects belonging to the Government, viz:—

THE "ESCORT."

Side-wheel steamer of 449 tons, wooden hull, and bottom metalled; length on deck, 181 feet; breadth of beam, 26 feet; over all, 50 feet; draft, 6½ feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 40 inches; stroke of piston, 10 feet; capacity of cargo, 1500 barrels. She is in fine running order, and well found in all her outfits.

THE "MANHATTAN."

Side-wheel steamer of 316 tons, wooden hull; length upon deck, 120 feet; breadth of beam, 35 feet; over all, 55 feet; depth of hold, 10 feet; draft, 7 feet; has one low-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 24 inches; stroke of piston, 9 feet; capacity of cargo, 1000 barrels. She is in good order and well found in all her outfits.

THE "JOHN FARRON."

Side-wheel steamer of 314 tons, wooden hull; length upon deck, 150 feet; beam, 23 feet; over all, 42½ feet; depth of hold, 8 feet; draft, 5 feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 36 inches; stroke of piston, 8 feet, and is well found in anchors, chains, and general outfits.

THE "PEONIC."

Side wheel steamer of 213 tons, wooden hull, iron fastened and metalled in 1863; length on deck, 155 feet; breadth of beam, 26 feet; over all, 40 feet; depth of hold, 8 feet; draft, 4½ feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 34 inches; stroke of piston, 10 feet; capacity of cargo, 700 barrels; hull, engine, and boiler all in good condition, and well found in her outfits.

THE "HUGH JENKINS."

Side-wheel steamer of 306 tons, wooden hull, and bottom metalled; length on deck, 160 feet; breadth of beam, 27 feet; over all, 48 feet; depth of hold, 7½ feet; draft, 5½ feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 32 inches; stroke of piston, 10½ feet; capacity of cargo, 1200 barrels; machinery in good condition and vessel well found in all her outfits.

THE "STAR."

Side-wheel steamer of 287 42-95 tons; wooden hull; length on deck, 160 feet; breadth of beam, 28½ feet; over all, 56 feet; depth of hold, 7 feet; draft, 5½ feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 26 inches; stroke of piston, 8 feet; capacity of cargo, 1000 barrels. Well found in anchors, chains, tools, etc. etc.

THE "JAMES JEROME."

Screw steamer of 163 93-95 tons, wooden hull; length on deck, 105 feet; breadth of beam, 22½ feet; depth of hold, 9 feet; draft, 4½ feet; has one high-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 22 inches; stroke of piston, 22 inches; capacity of cargo, 1900 barrels. Vessel in good running order, and well found in all her outfits.

THE "CECIL."

Side-wheel steamer of 130 tons, wooden hull, and bottom metalled; length on deck, 125 feet; breadth of beam, 18 feet; over all, 52 feet; depth of hold, 6 feet; draft, 5 feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 20 inches; stroke of piston, 6 feet; capacity of cargo, 275 barrels. Vessel in good order, and well found in all her outfits.

THE "L. G. CANNON."

Screw steamer of 200 tons, iron hull, built in 1862; draft, 5 feet; has one high-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 22 inches; stroke of piston, 2 feet. Vessel in good repair, and well found in all her outfits.

THE "IRONSIDES."

Screw steamer of 192 tons; iron hull, sheathed with wood; length on deck, 125 feet; breadth of beam, 23½ feet; depth of hold, 6½ feet; draft, 4½ feet; has one high-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 24 inches; stroke of piston, 2 feet; capacity of cargo, 1800 barrels. She has a new boiler and engine, rebuilt in 1862, well found in all her outfits.

THE "FANNY GARNER."

Screw steamer of 190 tons, wooden hull; length on deck, 150 feet; breadth of beam, 25 feet; depth of hold, 7 feet; draft, 7½ feet; has one high-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 24 inches; stroke of piston, 2 feet; capacity of cargo, 1500 barrels. She is in good running order, and well found in all her outfits.

THE TUG "TIGRESS."

Screw tug-boat of 70 tons, wooden hull; length on deck, 63 feet; breadth of beam, 16 feet; draft, 9 feet; has one high-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 20 inches; stroke of piston, 20 inches; hull, engine, and boiler in good order, and vessel well found in all her outfits.

THE TUG "KATE."

Screw tug-boat of 35 tons; length on deck, 60 feet; breadth of beam, 10 feet; depth of hold, 6½ feet; draft, 7 feet; has one high-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 16½ inches; stroke of piston, 18 inches; engine and boiler in good order, and vessel well founded in all her outfits.

*MISCELLANEOUS.*

ONE IRON RUDDER,

Made of 2¾ inch round iron, 11 feet 3 inches long; plated with 3-16 inch iron on the back; made of the best material, and in the most thorough manner.

This Rudder was made for steamer "L. G. Cannon," but not found necessary for her use.

ONE SUPERIOR TUBULAR BOILER,

Taken from the steamer "B. Spaulding," and now lying at Poole and Hunt's yard, foot of Thames street, 16 feet 2 inches in length, 16 feet 6 inches in width, and weighing 78,400 pounds.

This Boiler is in complete order, and ready for immediate use, having been repaired at a cost of $7000, with the view of putting it in the steamer "Ben Deford," and not used, as the "Deford" was sold by the Government before its completion.

Also, from the Government storehouse, south side of the basin:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Superior Chronometers, | Engineers' Tools, |
| Marine Glasses, | Ship Stores, |
| Metallic Life-boats, | Ship Furniture, |
| Manilla Ropes, | Etc., Etc., Etc., |

Too numerous to mention in detail, some of which are entirely new, and all in serviceable condition, being surplus stock reserved for offering at final sale of vessels at this Depot.

The above named vessels and their effects are only sold for want of further use by the Government.

Terms—Cash in Government funds on day of sale.

G. W. BRADLEY,
Colonel, Chief Quartermaster,
2 19 9t Middle Military Department.

IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE ABOVE SALE OF STEAMERS, WE WILL SELL STEAM FERRY BOAT "BALTIMORE," STEAM PROPELLER "THOMAS SWANN," STEAM PROPELLER "CONGRESS," as follows:—

The Steam Ferry Boat "BALTIMORE," side-wheel double-end ferry boat, of 324 tons. Length on deck, over all, 133 feet 4 inches; beam, 32 feet; over all, 51 feet; depth of hold, 9 feet 11 inches; has one low-pressure beam engine, diameter of cylinder 32 inches; stroke of piston, 9 feet; draught, 8 feet; hull in perfect order, iron fastened, and metalled in 1863; well found in chains, anchors, masts, boats, and life-preservers; engine and boiler also in perfect order, and now ready for service; with everything on board that the law requires, having been inspected by a Government inspector during the last month.

The steam propeller "THOMAS SWANN," of 925 tons, wooden hull, iron fastened and metalled; length on deck, 120 feet 6 inches; beam, 27 feet 7 inches; depth of lower hold, 7 feet 5 inches; between decks, 7 feet 11 inches; draft, 8 feet 4 inches; has one direct acting low pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 26 inches; stroke of piston 30 inches. Boiler, machinery, and hull all in perfect order, and well found in anchors, chains, tools, boats, life-preservers, etc., and everything the law requires, with bedding, furniture, and crockery, and cooking utensils for twenty-four persons; now ready for sea. Having been fitted up and inspected by a Government inspector during the last two months. Capacity for carrying 2500 round barrels.

The Steam Propeller "CONGRESS," of 472 tons, wooden hull, iron fastened; length on deck, 130 feet; beam 25 feet 5 inches; depth of lower hold, 11 feet; between decks, 7 feet 3 inches; draught, 9 feet 6 inches. Built in 1863; has three masts, with fore and aft sails, in good order. Hull, engine, and boiler in perfect order, and well supplied with anchors, chains, tools, boats, and life-preservers. Capacity for freight, 4000 barrels, having been fitted up the last two months, with full complement of bedding, furniture, crockery, utensils for 24 persons. Now ready for sea, and inspected by a Government inspector in the last two months.

ADREON & CO.,
2 21 7t Auctioneers.

## GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE OF OCEAN AND RIVER STEAMERS, TUGS, SCHOONERS, FERRY-BOATS, ETC.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF,
NEW ORLEANS, LA., February 7, 1866.

The following-named vessels belonging to the Quartermaster's Department, United States Army, will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, on the 28th day of February, 1866, at the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Lafayette square, No. 118 Camp street:—

Steamship "Crescent," registered 1219 tons, iron vessel.
Steamship "St. Mary," registered 1218 tons, iron vessel.
Steamship "Clinton," registered 1230 tons, iron vessel.
Steamship "Alabama," registered 620 tons.
Steamship "George Peabody," registered 1018 tons.
Steamship "Convoy," registered 425 tons.
Steamship "Planter," registered 300 tons.
Propeller "Corinthian" registered 296 tons.
Propeller "Stanton," registered 350 tons.
Propeller "Foote," registered 470 tons.
Propeller "Exact," registered 295 tons.
Propeller "Porter," registered 483 tons.
Propeller "Hussar," registered 450 tons.
Propeller "Alliance," registered 398 tons, iron vessel.
Side-wheel towboat "St. Charles" registered 558 tons.
Side-wheel steamer "J. W. Hancock," registered 620 tons.
Side-wheel steamer "Diana," registered 700 tons.
Side-wheel steamer "Col. Balcomb," registered 220 tons.
Side-wheel steamer "Mustang," registered 178 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer "Altamont," registered 292 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer "Emma," registered 189 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer "Colonel Benedict," registered 181 tons.
Wheel in recess steamer "Tamaulipas," registered 834 tons, iron vessel.
Wheel in recess steamer "Matamoras," registered 324 tons, iron vessel.
Centre-wheel steamer "Colonel Colburn," registered 125 tons, large railroad ferry-boat.
Centre-wheel steamer "General Ransom," registered 104 tons, large railroad ferry-boat.
Centre-wheel steamer "Hopper," registered 70 tons, large railroad ferry-boat.
Tug "Perry," registered 155 tons.
Tug "Jennie," registered 14 tons.
Tug "Cleveland," registered 37 tons.
Tug "Belle Darlington," registered 95 tons.
Schooner "Electric," registered 147 tons.
Schooner "H. D. Adams," registered 112 tons.
Schooner "Scout," registered 126 tons.
Schooner "Union," registered 98 tons.
Schooner "Winona," registered 117 tons.
Schooner "Annette," registered 135 tons.
Schooner "Highlander," registered 340 tons.
Model barge "Colonel Mulligan," registered 120 tons.
Three (3) lighters.
One (1) flatboat.
Ten (10) small boats.
Three (3) barges.
Nine (9) yawls.

A full description of these vessels can be had on application at the office of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. ALLEN, Assistant Quartermaster, Tchoupitoulas street, New Orleans, and most of them can be seen at this port or vicinity.

Terms—Cash in United States currency, or audited transportation vouchers; fifteen (15) per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on bidding off each boat, and the balance to be paid within eight (8) days thereafter.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
2 12 14t Military Division of the Gulf.

SALE OF SUBSISTENCE STORES AND COMMISSARY PROPERTY.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 401 N. SIXTEENTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA., February 20, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, for account of the United States, at the Government Storehou

## AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The repetition of the oratorio of *Elijah* by the Handel and Haydn Society took place last evening. This Society holds a strange position in this city. It has innumerable partizans; it has an immense party popularity; it has, however, but a doubtful and disputed position amongst musicians. Beyond all doubt, the existence of a society for the study of music is a good thing, a movement in the right direction; but these studies, if not under efficient direction, and not in a good school, are aimless and disappointing. The Handel and Haydn choruses are utterly wanting in style, in rhythm, in school. They are hammered out in a monotonous sort of routine, utterly wanting in the spirit of the music. There is no light or shade, no expression, merely the notes, and not always the time.

The mass of voices, too, in *Elijah*, were poor and ineffective. That might arise from the fact that many who stood score in hand forgot to give sound to the notes they read. The best choral was, "Behold God the Lord passed by," the most magnificent piece of descriptive music written. This Society makes no progress. The choruses are not more artistic or more perfect than they were years ago.

Dr. Guilmette, who took the part assigned at the last performance to Mr. Rudolphsen, is an admirably cultivated musician. Knowledge, soul, and expression he has, and a most thorough appreciation of the character of the music of Mendelssohn's spiritual conception of "Elijah," with the dreaminess, the majesty, the simplicity and pathos with which Mendelssohn has invested him.

Dr. Guilmette has a high baritone voice of great expression, highly cultivated, and perfectly even. His phrasing of the recitative was admirable. The recitative, "Though stricken," and the air, "It is enough," were sung with great pathos and finish, and produced a most thrilling effect. Mr. Simpson, from New York, is well known to us. He has a charming voice, which is well cultivated, and is evidently a most careful student, for each time he has returned to us there has been a manifest improvement in his style. His voice has acquired strength; it is a pure tenor. Mr. Simpson is one of the best English singers we possess, and sacred music is most especially his style. Both of the ladies we heard for the first time. They have an immense clique or party, which is one of the distinguishing features of the Society, to divide itself into factions.

Miss Alexander has a soprano voice, fresh and clear, but it is throaty, and in the upper notes uncertain, such as G, A, and B. The middle notes have often a nasal sound. Miss Alexander sings coldly, but her voice is true. She is entirely lacking in style and her pronunciation is indistinct.

Miss McCaffrey has acquired great reputation always through her faction. With the assurance that she is perfect, it is difficult for a young lady to believe she has any cause to study. The charm of this young lady lies in the quality of her voice—a mellow sympathetic contralto. But the voice is limited in its range. Once it reaches C it breaks, and not having the entire control of her voice, the result is a most abrupt change from the rich, full notes into hard and wooden sounds. Miss McCaffrey has great natural expression, though she mouths too much, and strains after effect. With the advantages we have signalized Miss McCaffrey has the power to become an artist; as it is she is merely a pleasing singer. Her "Rest in the Lord" was her *chef d'œuvre*.

Carl Sentz conducted, and had a difficult task to maintain an *entente cordiale* between the singers and the orchestra. It is, however, good to have heard this great creation of the spiritual and intellectual genius of Mendelssohn, and though this rendition, taken as a whole, is full of defects, it gives an idea of what that sublime composition must be when well executed.

DISTRESSING CASE OF SUICIDE THIS MORNING.—About ten minutes before 12 o'clock this morning, an elderly man, named Andrew M. Cranel, residing in a frame dwelling house on the east side of Third street, below Green, next door to the Eleventh Ward Station House, committed suicide by shooting himself through the right temple with a pistol. The deceased was a coffee roaster and transacted business on Hermitage street, near Third and Green, and was about 62 years of age.

The unfortunate man has been somewhat demented for some time, and has made various threats at different periods that he would make away with himself. This morning he left the house without saying anything to his family, and proceeding to a gun store purchased a pistol, with which he returned to his house. On entering he passed through the lower room, where his daughter Christianna was engaged in preparing dinner, and, without making any remark or betraying any unusual emotions, he proceeded at once to the second story front room. A moment or two afterwards his daughter heard the report of the pistol, and, running up stairs, found her father lying in the centre of the room on the floor, with a pistol by his side, hands stretched out, and surrounded by a pool of blood. His overcoat had been taken off and deliberately and carefully laid on the bed.

The ball passed directly through the head, coming out at the left temple, causing instantaneous death.

Mr. Cranel has been the object of much solicitude on the part of his family since May last; he has been constantly talking about committing suicide, and seemed to favor the method of cutting his throat. Not long since he was found in a neighboring stable with a rope around his neck, and would probably have hung himself had he not been interfered with. The deceased is a widower, with three or four grown-up children. At one time he was a captain of the watch in the Eleventh Ward.

Coroner Taylor held an inquest very shortly after the sad occurrence, and the jury returned a verdict of death by suicide.

### A Stitch in Time.

*From the German Reformed Messenger.*

A certain instrument was lately left at our Orphans' Home, at Bridesburg. The little folks crowded around it, asking all manner of questions. What is it? A piano? Or a melodeon, perhaps. And then we shall have music, and our teacher will play when we sing our hymns. A lady threads a needle-like wire on the top, puts a piece of cloth under it, then sets its little wheels rattling off a ripiddy-rapiddy tune, stitching a beautiful seam along the border. Why, it sews! said one. Oh! a sewing machine! Grover & Baker have made a present of one of their $90 sewing machines to the orphans. For this gift the Board of Managers hereby return them their cordial thanks.

If "a stitch in time saves nine," how many will fifty in time save? Why, this thing will almost make the sleeve of a dress while you are threading a needle. In sooth, it takes many a stitch to keep all these little bodies warm and tidy, as our numerous kind friends can testify, who have spent whole weeks, of late, making garments for them.

But many things are needed besides those that are sent there. True, some of the little girls can help to sew; but this thing can sew more in five minutes than the whole of them in an hour. Quite an institution we should call this Grover & Baker's gift.

So we are told by the busy people at our home. As for us, we are no judge of this sort of implements. What do we know about sewing—about ripping a bad seam, or making it rapidly and right? We are looking at it through the eyes of those who know all about it. And they say, for family use, it is the best machine extant. The standard of our judgment is simply this. Those that are kind to our orphans we can recommend to our friends, in whatever honorable business they may be engaged. Grover & Baker make good sewing machines. They have done a very kind act for a worthy charitable institution. If you need anything in their line, give them a call.


SELLERS BROTHERS,

No. 18 N. SIXTH STREET,

Having added to their former business that of

MILL AND FACTORY FINDINGS,

intend keeping a full assortment of everything in that line, which they will sell at the lowest rates, including

Pure Oak Tanned Leather Belting,
Gum Belting and Steam Packing,

LACE AND PICKER LEATHER,
BAND AND HARNESS LEATHER,
ROLLER CLOTH AND SKINS,
CARD CLOTHING,
BELT HOOKS, RIVETS, ETC.

Also continue to manufacture as heretofore,

WIRE CLOTH,
SIEVES, SCREENS, Etc.,

Of which a full assortment is kept constantly on hand. 1 30 thstu3mrp


# FOURTH EDITION

## AFTERNOON TELEGRAMS.

## MR. SEWARD ON THE SITUATION.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

## Our Special Despatches.

WASHINGTON, February 24.

**Mr. Seward on the Situation.**

The following despatch has been received in this city from Secretary Seward:—

"NEW YORK, February 23.—It is all right and safe. The Union is restored and the country safe. The President's speech is triumphant, and the country will be happy. * * *

(Signed) "W. H. SEWARD."

**General Grant's Circular.**

As the impression relative to General Grant's late circular regarding the suppression of disloyal newspapers seems to have generally obtained that it was applicable to the journals of the loyal States, it is but justice to the Lieutenant-General to state that it was published with a view solely to the suppression of disloyal utterances in the lately rebellious States, copies of the circular having been forwarded only to the Department commanders now stationed in the South.

**Southern Telegraph Lines.**

NEW YORK, February 24.—The Southern telegraph lines are much in need of more experienced and competent operators, and we are authorized to say that a score or two of first-rate sound-readers will find desirable situations at healthy cities by early application to the superintendents of Southern lines. The great number of very young and incompetent operators in the principal offices South have much embarrassed both the press and other business over the lines.

**From Cincinnati.**

CINCINNATI, February 24.—A very large mass meeting was held at Greenwood Hall last evening in favor of the eight-hour reform movement.

The Coroner's jury in the case of N. A. Edwards, for shooting O. S. Murray, have returned a verdict of justifiable homicide.

**Sad Calamity at Baltimore—Five Persons Burned to Death.**

BALTIMORE, February 24.—At six o'clock this morning a fire occurred at the corner of Ann and Fayette streets. A family of five persons were burnt to death, their escape being cut off by the flames.

**Collision of Western Steamers—Thirty Lives Lost.**

CINCINNATI, February 24.—The steamer *Hillman* came in collision with the steamer *Nannie Byers* at 2½ o'clock this morning near Madison, Indiana, sinking the latter almost instantly. Thirty lives are reported to have been lost.

**Markets by Telegraph.**

NEW YORK, February 24.—Stocks steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 103½; Cumberland preferred, 44½; Michigan Southern, 68¾; New York Central, 91½; Reading, 99¼; Canton Company, 44½; Missouri 6s, 77¾; Erie, 80¾; Western Union Telegraph, 50; Ohio 6s, 75¾; Tennessees, 92½; One-Year Certificates, 98⅞; Treasury 7 3-10s, 95⅝; Ten-Forties, 94½; Five-Twenties, 102½; Gold, 136⅜.

BALTIMORE, February 24.—Flour dull; Western extra, $9. Wheat quiet. Corn dull. Yellow 72; white 74@75 cents. Oats firm. Seeds steady. Pork firm. Coffee firm. Rio 19@21 cents. Whisky firm; $2 22@2 23.

## LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE ERA OIL CASE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—Benjamin P. & H. W. Wrigley, H. K. Eaton, and John Wilcock, were before the court this morning, on a writ of habeas corpus. The charge against the defendants is a conspiracy to defraud certain brokers by means of bogus stock of the Era Oil Company. The company appears to have been organized under the directions of Benjamin P. Wrigley, upon a tract of land, being the undivided third interest in thirty-six acres in Warren county, Pennsylvania, which was transferred to the company at the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, and the stock, one hundred thousand shares, at a par value of one dollar per share, issued to H. W. Wrigley. By a power of attorney from the latter the stock was transferred to Dr. H. K. Eaton. The alleged mode of operation is that Benjamin P. Wrigley, Eaton, and others, gave orders to various brokers—De Haven & Brother, Charles T. Yerkes & Co., Work, McCouch, Co.—to purchase this stock certain rate, say $3⅜, buyer 30, depositing as a margin one dollar per share, and then that the same parties, or some of them, gave orders to other brokers to sell this very stock for cash at a somewhat lower rate, say $3·50 per share, which being done, the defendants pocketed the difference between the margin and the price at which the stock was sold. The case as to Eaton was partially heard last Saturday, and the case to-day is but a continuation of the hearing then began. Ed. D. Foulke, the Secretary and Treasurer of the Company, was again examined this morning as to the organization of the Company, etc. The case was not concluded when our report closed.

SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA — Chief Justice Woodward, and Justices Read and Agnew.—The Warren and Franklin Railway Company vs. The Clarion Land and Improvement Company. In this case, which was reported in our columns, on the application for a rehearing of the motion for a special injunction, some weeks ago, the Court this morning, on return made of service of the notice on the defendants, ordered that the case be heard on the 10th of March. This is another of the cases growing out of the great railroad controversy, which we understand is to be decided by Justice Read on Monday.

SUPREME COURT AT NISI PRIUS—Justice Strong.—The Court was engaged with the motion list this morning. In the case of Keenan vs. Paul, reported yesterday, the jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANC—Judges Stroud and Hare.—The Court was engaged with the current and deferred motion lists this morning. This being the regular monthly judgment day of the Court, a number of judgments were entered for want of affidavits by defense.

DISTRICT COURT—President Judge Sharswood.—Leech vs. Faite. An action to recover damages for an alleged breach of warrance of the soundness of a horse sold by defendant to plaintiff. Before reported. The charge of the Court was delivered to the jury this morning, and they retired with permission to seal their verdict and bring it in on Monday morning.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—President Judge Allison and Judge Pierce.—Opinions were delivered in the following cases this morning:—

By President Judge Allison.—Estate of John Wonderly. Report confirmed.

Estate of Pennsylvania Coal Company. Report confirmed.

Hopkins vs. Lippincott. Demurrer sustained.

McCormick vs. McCormick. Decree of divorce set aside for fraud practised in obtaining it.

Commonwealth, at the relation of Egbert K. Nichols vs. John Keenan, et al., School Directors of the Fifth Ward. Mandamus refused.

By Judge Pierce—Watson vs. Kuntz. Demurrer overruled.

Abiel Abbott's estate. Action for removal of a trustee. Not decided. Leave granted to admit Executor as a party to the proceeding.

The Current and Deferred Motion Lists were then taken up.


UNION MUTUAL

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE,

N. E. Corner Third and Walnut Streets,

EXCHANGE BUILDING.

ASSETS.....$370,000

FIRE, MARINE, AND INLAND RISKS, AT LOWEST RATES.

DIRECTORS,

RICHARD S. SMITH, S. DESTOUET, A. E. BORIE, FRANCIS TETE, JOHN H. IRWIN, NEWBERRY A. SMITH, WILLIAM C. KENT, HENRY LEWIS, JR., J. P. STEINER, EDWARD L. CLARK, GEORGE LEWIS, ELLIS YARNALL, H. F. ROBINSON, SAMUEL C. COOK, JAMES R. CAMPBELL, G. W. BERNADOU, HENRY SAMUEL, WILLIAM S. BAIRD, CHARLES WHEELER, S. DALBERT, NORRIS S. CUMMINGS, SOLOMON TOWNSEND, F. LAVERGNE, JOHN MOSS.

RICHARD S. SMITH, President.

JOHN MOSS, Secretary. 2 24 2t

LOCKWOOD'S NEW

COLLAR.

MOLDED TO FIT THE NECK AND WITH A SPACE FOR THE CRAVAT.

The Lockwood Manufacturing Company announce to the Trade they have just brought out a NEW MOLDED COLLAR, *having more Space for the Cravat, and in all respects better fitting and better shaped than any heretofore produced* (with the exception of "Lockwood's Cloth Lined Collars").

The paper is *solid* and will not split, and is consequently *stronger and more durable* than any heretofore made, being manufactured by the parties who for many years past have made the *bond, deed, and bank-note paper* for the United States Treasury Department. In addition to this the collars themselves are made by the same machinery as our best Cloth Lined goods, and are guaranteed the best of all Paper Collars made.

Each collar is branded with an "ARROW," which has been registered in the United States Circuit Court as our Trade Mark for this quality of goods.

A New Line of Discounts Offered to Jobbers.

LOCKWOOD MFG. CO.,

Nos. 255 and 259 S. Third Street,

2 17stuth2w rp PHILADELPHIA, or

No. 93 READE STREET, N. Y.


SURVEY NOTICE.

All persons interested in the plan of the FOURTH SECTION OF THE TWENTY SECOND WARD,

Bounded as follows:—

No. 198.—Northeast by Green street, Northwest by Carpenter street, Southeast by W. Washington avenue, Southwest by Wissahickon avenue,

are notified that the Court of Quarter Sessions for the City and County of Philadelphia have fixed

THURSDAY, March 29, 1866,

At 10 o'clock A. M.,

at the Court-Room, Main Building of the State House, to consider said plan and any objections against the same, which may be made by any Freeholder, and in the meanwhile, the said plan may be seen at the Office of the Department of Surveys for the City of Philadelphia, No. 212 South FIFTH Street, and a Duplicate thereof at the Office of

JESSE LIGHTFOOT, Surveyor and Regulator of the Ninth Survey District, Depot Building, Germantown.

F. CARROLL BREWSTER, Solicitor of the City of Philadelphia.

(Docket 5, Page 39.) 2 24w6t

SURVEY NOTICE.

All persons interested in the REVISION OF GRADES OF FIFTEENTH AND TWENTIETH WARDS,

Bounded as follows:—

No. 13.—North by Girard Avenue, West by Pennsylvania Avenue, South by Parrish street, East by Twenty-ninth street,

Are notified that the Court of Quarter Sessions for the City and County of Philadelphia have fixed

THURSDAY, March 29, 1866,

At 10 o'clock A. M.,

at the Court Room, Main Building of the State House, to consider said plan and any objections against the same, which may be made by any Freeholder, and in the meanwhile, the said plan may be seen at the Office of the Department of Surveys for the City of Philadelphia,

No. 212 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

and a Duplicate thereof at the Office of

E. D. ROBERTS Surveyor and Regulator of the Fourth Survey District, No. 1104 SPRING GARDEN STREET.

F. CARROLL BREWSTER, Solicitor for the City of Philadelphia.

(Docket 5, page 43.) 2 24w6t

SURVEY NOTICE.

All persons interested in the plan of the TENTH SECTION OF THE TWENTY-SECOND WARD,

Bounded as follows:—

No. 206.—Northeast by Stenton avenue, Northwest by Mermaid avenue, Southeast by Gorgas street, Southwest by Germantown avenue,

are notified that the Court of Quarter Sessions for the City and County of Philadelphia, have fixed

THURSDAY, March 29, 1866,

At 10 o'clock A. M.,

at the Court-room Main Building of the State House, to consider said plan and any objections against the same, which may be made by any freeholder; and in the meanwhile the said plan may be seen at the Office of the Department of Surveys for the City of Philadelphia, No. 212 S. FIFTH Street, and a Duplicate thereof at the office of

JESSE LIGHTFOOT, Surveyor and Regulator of the Ninth Survey District, Depot Building, Germantown.

F. CARROLL BREWSTER, Solicitor of the City of Philadelphia.

(Docket 5, page 37.) 2 24w6t

SURVEY NOTICE.

All persons interested in the plan of the TENTH SECTION OF THE FIRST WARD,

Bounded as follows:—

No. 179.—On the Northby Wolf street, On the East by Delaware river, On the South by Curtin street, On the West by Fifth street.

Are notified that the Court of Quarter Sessions for the City and County of Philadelphia, have fixed

THURSDAY, March 29, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M.,

At the Court Room Main Building of the State House, to consider said plan and any objections against the same which may be made by any freeholder, and in the meanwhile the said plan may be seen at the Office of the Department of Surveys for the City of Philadelphia, No. 212 S. FIFTH Street,

And a Duplicate thereof at the office of CHARLES S. CLOSE.

Surveyor and Regulator of the Second Survey District, No. 231 REED Street

F. CARROLL BREWSTER, Solicitor of the City of Philadelphia.

(Docket 5 page 35.) 2 24 w5t

SURVEY NOTICE.

All persons interested in the plan of the FIFTH SECTION OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH WARD,

Bounded as follows:—

No. 203.—North by Porter street, West by Twenty-sixth street, South by Curtin street, East by Broad street,

are notified that the Court of Quarter Sessions for the City and County of Philadelphia have fixed

THURSDAY, March 29, 1866.

At 10 o'clock A. M.,

at the Court-room, Main Building of the State House, to consider said plan and any objections against the same which may be made by any freeholder, and in the meanwhile the said plan may be seen at the Office of the Department of Surveys for the city of Philadelphia,

No. 212 S. FIFTH Street,

and a Duplicate thereof at the Office of

THOMAS DALY Surveyor and Regulator of the First Survey District No. 923 WASHINGTON Avenue.

F. CARROLL BREWSTER Solicitor of the City of Philadelphia.

(Docket 5, page 41.) 2 24w6t


DRY GOODS.

IMPORTANT!

TO LINEN BUYERS.

*THE RIGHT PLACE TO GO FOR THE LARGEST STOCK OF*

LINENS.

FOR LINEN GOODS of the best quality.
FOR PURE LINEN GOODS, warranted.
FOR LINENS, at Importer's prices.
FOR IRISH SHIRTING LINENS.
FOR STITCHED SHIRT BOSOMS.
FOR TABLE LINENS, all kinds.
FOR LINEN SHEETINGS AND PILLOW CASINGS.
FOR NURSERY DIAPERS AND BIRD EYES.
FOR TOWELINGS, of all kinds.
FOR LINEN LAWNS AND CAMBRICS.
FOR LINEN DRILLS AND COATINGS.
FOR ALL KINDS OF LINEN GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S STORE,

FOR LINENS ONLY,

No. 828 ARCH STREET.

N. B. The new style LINEN CAMBRIC DRESSES, expected by the next steamer. 1 18 thstu2m

FINANCIAL.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

U. S. 6'S, 1895,

Issued to the Pacific Railroad Co.,

Interest payable in currency. The cheapest Government Bonds on the market, received by United States Treasurer at 80 per cent. as security for National Bank Circulation.

Morris and Essex Railroad First Mortgage 7's, Due 1914,

Strictly First-class Bonds; for sale lower than other Bonds of the same class.

Government securities of all kinds bought and sold.

Stocks and Gold bought and sold on commission in this and other markets.

Interest allowed on deposits.

E. W. CLARK & CO., Bankers,

1 13 3m No. 35 S. Third St., Philad.

BONDS OF THE

IRISH REPUBLIC.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

No. 26 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

Have been appointed SOLE AGENTS IN PHILADELPHIA for the sale of these Bonds.

The Bonds are now ready for delivery, at par, in denominations of

$10, $20, $50, $100, and $500.

All lovers of Ireland and friends of Republican Government are requested to make their purchases immediately.

Application, personally or by letter, will be promptly attended to by

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,

2 22 tf No. 26 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

5-20S. CITY WARRANTS. 7'30S

G. A. RAHM & CO.

BANKERS,

No. 52 SOUTH THIRD STREET

BUY CITY WARRANTS at lowest market rates, and allow BACK INTEREST.

Buy and sell UNITED STATES LOANS at best market prices.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES wanted at a PREMIUM.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points in the Union.

STOCKS, etc., bought and sold at the Board of Brokers. 2 26 tuthstu1rp

10-40 COUPONS,

Due March 1,

WANTED BY

DREXEL & CO.,

2 21 13t rp No. 34 South THIRD Street.

FINE

OPERA GLASSES.

*A VERY LARGE VARIETY.*

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,

1 1 No. 924 CHESNUT STREET.

DRY GOODS.

113 PRICE & WOOD, 113

N. NINTH STREET, ABOVE ARCH.

Best makes bleached and unbleached Muslins—5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 Sheeting Muslins.

American Prints and Ginghams, fast colors.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

Cambric, Jaconet, and Nainsook Muslins.
Cambric and Nainsook Plaid Muslins.
Nainsook and Swiss Stripe Muslins.
White Brilliantes, 28, 31½, 37½, 40, 44, 50, 62½.
Marseilles, Lancaster, and Honeycomb Quilts.
White Marseilles, good quality, 75 cents per yard.

*LINEN GOODS!*

Table Linens, Napkins and Towels.
Linen Huckaback, by the yard.
Huckaback Towels, 25, 28, 31, 37½, 40, 45, 50, 62½.
Handsome Damask Towels, very cheap.
Richardson Son's, and Owden's Shirting Linens.
Scotch Diaper, by the piece.
Lined Bird Eye, for Children's Aprons.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Do. do. Hem-stitched Hdkfs, etc.

PRICE & WOOD,

No. 113 N. NINTH Street above Arch.

N. B. Ladies' and Misses' Hoop Skirts, made expressly for our sales, and warranted.

P. S. Will remove to the N. W. corner Eighth and Filbert streets about the last of April.

FINE SHAWLS.

A good opportunity to secure a Fine Shawl at a very low price.

FINE BROCHE SHAWLS.

FINE PAISLEY SHAWLS,

FINE BLANKET SHAWLS.

The entire stock will be sold without regard to the cost.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!

*ENGLISH BLANKETS.*

*FINE AMERICAN BLANKETS,*

All our fine and medium grades, very much reduced in prices.

MARSEILLES QUILTS,

OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

A great variety of new patterns in all sizes. A larger stock to select from than in any other establishment in this city.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

[2 21 rp

N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.

OPENING.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.

WOOD & CARY

WILL OPEN

THURSDAY, MARCH 1,

FRENCH BONNETS,

FLOWERS,

AND

[2 24 5t

STRAW GOODS.

MOURNING GOODS.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

No. 902 CHESNUT STREET,

HAS NOW OPEN A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SUPERIOR

*BLACK SILKS,*
*GRENADINES,*
*DELAINES,*
*BOMBAZINES,*
*CRAPES,*

And a great variety of rare and new fabrics, suitable for

[2 24 s u th 10t

MOURNING.

OPERA,

BEST KID GLOVES, 90 CENTS.

PERFECT, BUT SLIGHTLY OUT OF ORDER; NOT PERCEPTIBLE.

WARBURTON & SON,

2 23 3t No. 1004 CHESNUT Street.

628 HOPKINS' 628

HOOP-SKIRT

Manufactory No. 628 ARCH Street,

Above Sixth Street, Philadelphia.

Wholesale and Retail.

Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Those of "*OUR OWN MAKE*" are *superior* in *finish* and *durability* to any other Skirts *made*, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. 2 15

DRY GOODS.

1866. SPRING OPENING. 1866.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

No. 902 CHESNUT Street,

WILL OPEN

HIS SPRING IMPORTATIONS

IN

DRESS FABRICS

INCLUDING GREAT NOVELTIES,

ON

MONDAY AND TUESDAY,

[2 27 5t

FEBRUARY 26 and 27.

THOMAS SIMPSONS SONS,

NOS. 922 AND 924 PINE STREET.

Are now offering at reduced prices the following:—

BLANKETS—BLANKETS. BLANKETS CHEAP.

SPLENDID BLANKETS—From $6 per pair up.
10-4 Blankets, all-wool, $6 50, worth $8.
11-4 do. do. $7, worth $10.
12-4 do. do. $10, worth $14.

Also, a full assortment of Crib and Cradle Blankets, at low prices.

LINEN GOODS.

8-4 Barnsley Table Damask, all qualities.
White and Unbleached Table Linens, all widths and patterns at reduced prices.
Also, a large assortment of Towels, both white and unbleached, from 18c. a piece up.
Napkins and Doylies in great variety cheap.
We can offer a great bargain in Linen Sheetings and Shirtings. The best makes of Linen Shirtings, 10-4 wide, for $1·50 per yard; cheaper than muslin.
Russia Diapers, all widths, from $2·50 a piece up.
We have an excellent assortment of Linen Lawns, Cambrics, from the coarsest to the finest number, at a very small advance.
Shirt Bosoms from 20c up.
Neat Styles Heavy Marseilles, for Ladies' and Children's wear, 80 cents per yard worth $1·25. These goods are just in from New York auction.
27 inch Bleached All Linen Huck Towelling, 35 cents per yard—worth 50 cents.
Cambric Edgings and Insertings. A new and beautiful assortment just opened.

WHITE GOODS.

We have just received a large assortment of White Goods, at a very great reduction.
Brilliants, all qualities and styles, from 46c. up.
Cambrics, dressed and undressed.
Swiss and French Muslins, Striped Muslins, Nainsook's Plaid Muslins 20 per cent. less than formerly.

DRESS GOODS.

Just received, a full and well-selected assortment of Poplins, Merinoes, White Glace Mohair, for evening dresses.
Alpacas and Delaines, good quality and colors, cheap.
Black and white striped Mohair Skirting.
Balmoral Kirtles, 75c. a yard up.
Also, a full assortment of Skirts.
Plain Black Alpaca 31c up.
Calicoes, 16c. up. Ginghams, cheap.
English and French Chintzes and Percals beautiful patterns, at a very small advance.

HOSIERY AND MERINO GOODS.

We have a large stock of Hosiery and are anxious to sell it off. We therefore have reduced the prices to a very low figure. Ladies' White Hose from 12c. a pair up. Gents' White and Unbleached Hose good quality, all sizes. Children's White and Unbleached Hose, cheap.
A good assortment of Woollen Hose.
Merino Shirts and Drawers, in great variety, at low prices.
We have all makes, widths, and qualities of Muslin, both white and brown.
Sheetings and Pillow Muslins, at reasonable prices.
A reduction made for Dorcas or other Benevolent Societies, at

1 29 mwa THOMAS SIMPSON'S SONS, Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street

HANDSOME SILKS

AT LOW PRICES.

We have now open a choice assortment of

SPRING SILKS,

Of every variety and quality,

*IN CHOICE SHADES AND COLORS.*

Silks Suitable for Evening Dresses.
Silks Suitable for Street Dresses.

BLACK GRO GRAIN SILKS.
BLACK TAFFETA PARISIENNES.
BONNET TAFFETAS.
DRAP DE FRANCE.
ARMURES.
CORDED.
GRO DE AMERIQUES.
GRO DU RHINES.
TAFFETAS.

AND BLACK SILKS,

Of every variety, with and without Lustre, at less than present cost of importation.

H. STEEL & SON,

2 17smw Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH ST.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

1866. Spring Importation. 1866.

E. M. NEEDLES.

HAS JUST OPENED

1000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,

IN PLAIN, FANCY, STRIPED PLAID and Figured Jaconets Cambrics Nainsook, Bishops Swiss, Mull, and other Muslins, comprising a most complete stock, to which the attention of purchasers is solicited, as they are offered at a large REDUCTION from last SEASON'S PRICES.

100 pieces SHIRRED MUSLINS for Bodies.
100 pieces PIQUES in all varieties of style and price from 90c to $1·50.
200 PARIS GOFFERED SKIRTS, newest styles of my own importation.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET. No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,

No. 49 N. EIGHTH STREET,

EAST SIDE,

Have just received a large lot of

HAND-MADE WOOLLEN GOODS,
LADIES' FANCY GOODS,
WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, VEILS, HAIR NETS.

And a full line of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S KID, SILK, AND FANCY GLOVES.

Also, a large lot of

CROCHET LACES,

Which we are offering at reduced prices. 2 12 5